The M'Kean County Miner.

H. F. BARBOUR, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER. DEVOTED TO HOME INTERESTS, LITERATURE, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE. $2.00 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

VOL. XI. SMETHPORT, M'KEAN COUNTY, PA., THURSDAY, APRIL 30, 1874. NO. 27.

Try It.

Is it better never to hope, than to hope in vain?
Is it better not to strive, lest we never attain?
Is it well to cling to the shore and leave untried
Life's wide, deep sea, for dread of its storm and tide?

Who venturous naught, he surely shall never win,
He naught shall finish, who never doth aught begin.
The sun may shine, and the heavens may shed its rain,
But only the sower may harvest his golden grain.

To-morrow we know is dark with its misty veil;
The light on the path to-day is but dim and pale.
Blindly we grope our way—but 'tis better so—
What God hath hidden, 'tis better we should not know.

Nobler and braver is he who stakes his all,
And takes the loss or gain as the chances fall,
Than he who folds his hands, and idly waits
Till the night its shadows gathers about his gates.

Shall we turn our ears away from a sweet refrain,
Lest the pleasant song may change to a dirge of pain?
Shall we close our eyes to the ray in the midnight gloom,
Lest it prove a hand that leads to the door of a tomb?

Is it better never to love, lest love mistake?
The maiden to heart may quiver, and ache, and break.
Not give us the warm, rich wine, though well we know
That draughts as bitter as death may lie below

We sigh for the joys that were coming, and never came,
We sat in the dark and wept, with our hearts aflame;
We felt the crush and the grind of the silent mill
Of the crush and the grind, while our lips are still.

What then? shall we spurn our life as a broken thing?
Shall we fling a curse in the face of Heaven's king?
Happy is he who keepeth his trust through all!
He may shrink and shiver and falter, but shall not fall!

THE UNKNOWN DEATH.

A DETECTIVE'S STORY.

Murder had been done in Philadelphia—or, at least, so it was supposed—and the papers were full of it. The journals were divided in opinion about the matter, some maintaining that it was a case of simple suicide, others inclining to the belief that there had been foul play, and still others arguing in favor of death from natural though unknown causes. Indeed, it would appear, at first sight, as if the latter were the true supposition, and the majority of superficial readers and thinkers who talked over the affair at home or in the streets the next day, seemed to have very little trouble in arriving at a like conclusion.

All that was known was this: an esteemed citizen—a man of wealth and high standing—had retired to rest the night before apparently in sound health and good spirits, and at two o'clock the following morning had been found dead in bed, without one visible mark of violence upon his person. His son, who had returned home from a pleasure party at that hour, had entered his father's chamber to deposit the front-door key there, and had made the horrible discovery. This young man, a steady, reliable and devout church member and Sabbath school teacher, had then aroused the house, and had communicated the ill tidings to the terror-stricken family.

At the coroner's inquest I was present, and there the son, after repeating substantially what has been said above, called the attention of the jury to the following additional and important facts: that on entering the chamber he had found everything undisturbed and as usual, that the bed-clothes even were not rumpled, and that the position of the deceased, as he lay, was so natural and easy that it was not until he had noticed the absence of the deep and regular breathing of the sleeper that he suspected, for an instant, that anything was wrong.

I was not on the jury, but was there at the request of the family, in my official capacity of murder-detective, and it is needless to say that I subjected the body and its surroundings to the closest scrutiny. I could discover nothing, however, that appeared in the least suspicious, or to warrant a suppositon of foul play. The post-mortem examination failed equally to satisfy, and developed no indications of poison in the system; but one thing it did develop; and that was, that up to the time of death the internal organs of the deceased had all been in a state of healthy and vigorous action.

For once in my life I was at fault, and must confess that I did not know how to proceed; but still, for all the absence of proof, and the seeming regularity of things, I felt in my a deep conviction that murder had been done in the premises and by no unskillful hand.

Whilst I was deliberating how to act, the son came over, and began a conversation. He talked on the all-absorbing topic of the moment, and was as nervous, restless, and agitated as man could be. We were walking rapidly up and down the chamber where lay the corpse, still fresh from the searching hands of the coroner's physician, and as we passed now and then to gaze in the pale, inanimate face, I remarked that my companion shook with a slight and well-defined tremor. I made a mental note of this, but at the same time did not attach much importance to it, as I considered it but the natural effect of the trying and painful scenes through which the son so recently passed, and whose recollection was refreshed by these momentary views of the dead. I did not, of course, for one moment imagine that the man at my elbow was a patricide, but a murder detective, from habit, is always on the alert, and as I had no clue whatever to follow in this matter, I was merely searching for one everywhere—that was all.

We continued our walk about the room.

"This affair passes my comprehension," said I.

"And mine also," said the son.

I was about taking my leave when a small piece of red rag on the floor, just under the edge of the bed, attracted my attention, and I stooped and picked it up.

The son observed my motions, and said:

"I wonder how that got there? I have the rest of that article in my drawer—it belongs to me!"

"Do you want the piece?" I asked.

"Not at all," he replied; but if you would like to have the remainder, I will get it for you."

He left me without waiting for any reply, and quickly returned with the rest of the handkerchief. He handed it to me and said as he did so:

"I am at a loss to conjecture who could have torn that handkerchief, for I thought it was safe in my apartment when I went out early in the evening."

I put the piece he gave me with the other I already had, and took my leave.

Once at home and in the solitude of my chamber, I sat down at my table and, with my face buried in both hands, fell to thinking and reasoning. I thought of the scene I had just left, and could not doubt that the verdict of the coroner's jury would be "death from causes unknown." I thought of the son and of his torn handkerchief, and I spread out the latter before me on the table, and fitted it to the portion I had found wet and limp under the bed of the deceased. Then I took the wet piece in my fingers and felt and looked at it. It did not seem to have been steeped in water, and to the touch it was just in the slightest way sticky. I further remarked that it had a very faint white tinge in spots, as if some kind of foam had recently been upon it. Just at that instant I caught sight of a paragraph in a daily paper lying in front of me, and mechanically read it.

The paragraph was as follows:

"A ghastly scientific discovery is reported from Turin, where Professor Casturini, the celebrated oculist, has found a way of killing animals by forcing air into their eyes a few seconds, and almost without causing pain. Experiments were recently made at the Royal Veterinary School, and it is said that they have fully proved the truth of the Professor's invention. Within the space of a few minutes four rabbits, three dogs and a goat were killed in this manner. The most remarkable fact is that the operation leaves absolutely no outward trace."

I started up instantly after having read this, and began rapidly to walk the room. I was flushed and agitated. Perhaps I had the key to the mystery I was searching to solve?

"Gracious!" I thought, "if this paragraph be true, might not the method of destruction be applied as fatally to man as to the inferior animals?"

I hurriedly returned to the house of death and rang the bell.

The son answered the summons in person.

He looked not a little surprised at my sudden return.

"What is the matter?" he demanded.

"Nothing," said I—I was quite cool and collected by this time—"I merely wish to make another examination of the chamber of the deceased."

He led me to it at once.

I again scrutinized the body, this time paying more attention to the face and head of the dead man.

There was absolutely nothing to be seen there that I had not seen before. I then pressed open the mouth slightly with my fingers, and, as I did so, felt, or fancied I felt, the same slight stickiness I had detected on the limp piece of handkerchief. I looked into the mouth, and nearly trembled for joy to see there the clearly-defined white tinge of dried foam!

For a moment I could hardly contain myself, and my heart beat so loudly that I was almost afraid my companion would hear it and grow alarmed.

However, I did control myself, and as soon as I could trust my voice, said:

"Is there no way by which this house might be entered except by the front door?"

"Oh, yes," returned the son, as composedly as ever, "there is a door in my apartment opening on an old, unused portico, but that has been locked and double-bolted all winter."

This observation was just what I wanted, for it pointed out to me a way to obtain a view of this man's private room, and that, too, without exciting the least suspicion.

"Will you let me see that door?" I asked.

"With the greatest pleasure," said he; "I have already examined it myself, and found it as secure as of old—but perhaps your more experienced eye may detect some sign there that has escaped me."

I followed him, and without the slightest hesitation he led me to his bed-chamber.

There was the door fastened as he had said, and I made a show of looking at it—but that was not what fascinated me and riveted my attention at once!

The walls were full of shelves, and the shelves were crowded with philosophical instruments!

I left the portico door finally, and as I was going, carelessly remarked:

"You seem to take an interest in science?"

"Why, yes," said he, smiling, "I do, and I flatter myself that few men here or elsewhere have a larger or better collection of apparatus than I have."

I had touched him on his particular vanity, and knew now that I might search unmolested, and not only that, but with his own proper aid, for the instrument of death.

I turned back, as I spoke, and picked up a pamphlet from the study-table in the centre of the room.

The book was written in the Italian language.

I have some slight knowledge of the tongue of modern opera, and I read on the title page that the work was one on the various modes of the destruction of animal life, and that it was by Casturini.

And Casturini was the name of the Professor spoken of in the newspaper paragraph.

I felt that I was working on the right track.

I laid down the volume and gradually turned the conversation to the subject of pneumatics, in the course of which I asked if my companion had Casturini's air-pump. He told me no, but that he had his air-syringe.

I asked to look at it.

For the first time the son turned on me a hurried glance of alarm.

But I managed to appear as if I suspected nothing—as if nothing more dangerous than love of science actuated me in my investigations.

And my companion was satisfied, for he at once produced the air-syringe.

It was a strange instrument; in shape it was like an ordinary syringe, such as is daily employed in medicine, only larger, perhaps twice as large as any of that kind I had ever seen. It was mounted on a stand of polished walnut, like an electric machine, and, indeed, looked like one—that is, a cylindrical one. It was furnished with a crank, by which it was worked, and had two large, funnel-shaped mouthpieces. These latter were not stationary, but could be moved—brought nearer together or more widely separated, as circumstances required.

This, then, was the instrument of death, and it performed its dread work silently and surely, and left no external trace.

I touched it with a feeling akin to horror, and asked:

"Has this no other use than to deprive animals of life?"

"None," was the smiling response.

"Can you operate it?"

"Better than any I ever met."

I was standing facing this man as he made this boast.

I laid my hand on his shoulder.

He started and seemed not to know what to make of my conduct.

"Your crime is discovered, sir!" said I, sternly. "You are a patricide, and I arrest you for the murder of the man who lies in the other chamber!"

His face turned fairly purple with rage and fear, and then grew inky black.

He sat down in the chair without a word.

His courage, and above all things, his incomparable audacity, had altogether abandoned him at this terrible crisis!

I spoke to him again and again several times, but could get no answer.

Then I rang the bell and sent for the coroner's physician.

He came, looked at the man still sitting on the chair, speechless and black in the face, and shook his head.

"This man has lost his reason!" were his fearful words. "What has caused it?"

I told him, and showed him Casturini's air syringe.

We took our prisoner into custody and conveyed him, in a close carriage, to the police station.

The ride somewhat restored him, but he was still altogether overwhelmed and crushed.

We left him in a cell and went our various ways.

In the morning I was the first to call to see him.

The officer in charge told me he had been up the greater part of the night, and was then sleeping.

I waited half an hour, and then, in company with the doctor, who had by that time arrived, went to the cell.

The man was there on the bed, lying in his shirt and pantaloons, with his face downward, and motionless.

The doctor touched him—he was cold and stiff. The parricide was dead.

By his side lay a paper, crushed and rumpled, as if in his last agonies he had endeavored to tear it up.

I took it and read, written in lead pencil, the following:

"The shrewdness of the detective has been too much for me. It was right when I did it, and I fancied the means put it beyond reach of discovery. I was mistaken, and I pay the penalty of that mistake freely now. That doctor is a shrewd practitioner. A man does not counterfeit madness with him with impunity. Had he been as wise in his way as the detective was in his, the law would not have been cheated of its prey. I had my reasons for the deed, fully as potent as those I have for this."

Here followed the signature of the suicide, traced in a full, bold hand.

I turned to the physician and the officer who were with me, and had read the letter over my shoulder.

I must confess that I think my face showed triumph—triumph at having succeeded in tracking and taking a criminal so adroit and calculating—and possibly I had some good ground for being elated.

I did not ask the family of the murdered man for a reward, but I carried away the air syringe, and I have it to this day. I have made repeated experiments with it since it came in my possession, and each succeeding one but convinces me the more of its deadly and dangerous character.

There is another thing I must say before I close, and that is this: I have solved the mystery of that limp piece of handkerchief I found on the day I undertook the investigation of the affair I have just been speaking of: it was employed by the murderer to repress and keep back the slight foam that always flies from the mouth of the subject whenever submitted to the action of the syringe.

I look back upon this adventure now as one of the most important events in my career, and I take pride in telling it over and over again. It shows what science is connected with the detection of crime, and it also shows from what a slight link a massive chain of conclusive evidence may be forged. I say I look back to it with pride, and I can only hope that an intelligent public will hear and approve my recital—the story of the UNKNOWN DEATH.

THE MONEY LENDERS.

Incidents in the Life of One of Them.

Of all the sources whence the money lenders derive their income, says a New York city journal, there are none more prolific than those arising from and consequent upon the desire of people to move in a sphere of society and keep up an appearance of wealth which a limited income does not warrant. To do this resort is had to all the petty subterfuges which ingenuity can suggest, yet the money lender is very seldom deceived; no matter how artfully the attempt is made, he quickly detects the imposition, and a few well directed questions to his customers elicit all the information he requires, while they unknowingly stand before him stripped of the flimsy veil, in all their natural deformity. When this class of borrowers pledge their valuables, he knows it is only a question of time in their finding a final resting place with him, to be disposed of to bargain hunters. If people would only follow the advice of Ben. Franklin, and "save a penny a day of their clear gains," how much of heartburning, sorrow, misery and shame might be avoided; how many homes made more happy; how many families saved from disgrace.

She was young, fascinating and *distingue*; an authoress from the sunny South, she made her *entree* into New York society some years ago; courted and flattered, she won the homage of all with whom she came in contact. Love of dress, with all its concomitant extravagances, soon caused her to seek me professionally; thus it was that I became acquainted with, and am now enabled to relate these incidents; they point their own moral. It was not long before I saw an announcement of the impending marriage of the celebrated Southern authoress, Miss ——, to a well known and professional gentleman of this city. Soon after which came the wedding, with an elaborate description of the outfit, including the trousseau from Paris. The silverware, from a celebrated Broadway house, with the family crest of the bridegroom engraved thereon, was magnificent. About a year subsequent I received a note from the lady, requesting me to call at her house, which I found furnished with all the appliances which wealth and the love of the beautiful in art could suggest. She informed me that through her husband's inability to collect moneys that were due him, and having to give expensive receptions weekly, she was obliged to ask for a loan on some diamonds, which I granted. This was followed by loans on her silverware, which I permitted to grace their reception evenings, to be brought back the following day. For a time interest was promptly paid, then ceased, and requests made not to sell, with which I complied. Soon rumors were circulating of domestic unhappiness between them; poverty had slipped in at the door and love had flown out of the window, yet I was not prepared for the event which followed. On taking up the morning paper I was shocked on reading this paragraph: "Mr. —— was found dead in bed at the —— Hotel; from a bottle labeled laudanum on the mantelpiece in his room, it is supposed he committed suicide."

The Solitary Twin.

The "Fat Contributor" furnishes the Utica *Observer* the following strange story of "a twin:"

There was a woman out West who gave birth to one twin—just one, that's all there was of him. She never had another solitary twin so long as she lived. He was a melancholy child from the first, and wore such a lonesome look. He always seemed to be watching and listening for somebody who never came. He appeared to realize that he wasn't all together; that he was a kind of human parenthesis with one bracket gone, animated dumb bells and one dumb bell missing, a "pair" that couldn't beat decent and hardly worth drawing to. He used to moan in his sleep and paw around on his pillow for his missing brother. When that boy grew up he was different from any boy I ever knew, that is to say, any one boy. He seemed more like two boys—at least, he was altogether two-boys-terous for one. If he had a fight it was with a boy twice as big as he was, for he seemed to feel, somehow, as though there were two of him, or ought to be. He always managed to get two pieces of pie at the table, just as if the one was for the other of him who wasn't there, and there was a thin pretense of taking care of it for him, but he always took care to eat it, I noticed. He only half learned his lessons, and double entry bookkeeping nigh about set him crazy, because, as I told you, there wasn't but half of him there, and he couldn't double entry. He wouldn't sleep with any other boy, because, he said, it crowded 'em. He grew up, but he never got married. Once or twice he attempted to court a girl, but left her when it was only half done, as though that other twin of his would be along and court the other half. I don't know what became of him. I heard that he died from sheer loneliness, but I only believe half I heard about that boy, anyhow. If he be dead you can bet he is only half dead.

Waterproof Cement for Boots.—In order to prevent rain-water from passing through boots during cold weather, they should be treated as follows: Take a pound of the best fresh tallow or hard mutton suet and melt it in an earthenware dish with half a pound of bees-wax and about half an ounce of rosin, and apply the compound to the leather (while warm, but not too hot.) The soles as well as the uppers should be soaked with this preparation. The wax tends to render the leather more durable and pliable, because it is an excellent antiseptic. There is no better leather unguent than this.

Soulouqueric in Finance.

"Soulouquerie" was a word invented, but soon prohibited, in France during the reign of Napoleon the Third. It was interdicted because it was found to be the most transparent mask that could be work behind which it was safe to laugh at the Emperor and his schemes.

For whatever the white emperor did the black emperor imitated; or, as the French writers put it, and as, indeed, the records show, whatever Soulouque planted in the Antilles, Napoleon transplanted in the Tuileries. To the very last these two rulers imitated each other—for, after Soulouque abdicated his throne and sought exile in a neighboring island, Napoleon abandoned his palace and became a refugee in England. Both died rich with the plunder of their peoples.

Shortly after Soulouque proclaimed himself emperor, a cabinet meeting was held to consider the financial situation. The treasury was almost empty. The counsellors discussed various plans for its relief. They did not agree any better than our own financial doctors.

Soulouque sat silent. Amazement sealed his lips.

"Your majesty," said Solomon, who was regarded as his ablest minister, "what shall we do for money?"

"My God!" shouted Soulouque, but not profanely, for he was the head of the church as well as of the State, "*Mon Dieu!* why not print more!"

And they did. The legitimate wants of the country were supplied. Money was easy. The poor had plenty of it. Flush times in Hayti. The presses ran night and day. *Vive l' Empereur!*

But one day Soulouque had to leave. He had reigned twelve years. I happened to land on the island three or four days after he left. Money was very easy. Haytian dollars were worth nearly three cents apiece. I bought half a bushel for small change. In one day I was a millionaire. I never had so much money in my life before. I revelled in it. But it was no joke to spend it. That "unsettled values." It did seem so wicked to give five dollars for a poor Havana, and to be obliged to pay fifty dollars for a dinner. Yet we did both in Hayti, because money was so easy, when all that the State had to do was to "print more."

London Under Ground.

Underground, the city of London is certainly the most wonderful in the world. It is a labyrinth of drain pipes, water pipes, gas pipes and underground railways. There are points in the soil of London where it would be extremely difficult to find room for another pipe. One company alone—the Gas Light and Coke Company—supplies two districts with nearly 400 miles of pipe, varying in diameter from three inches to four feet. These are the main pipes merely, and from them every house and street lamp receives on an average six or eight feet of small piping. In addition to these, and the underground telegraph wires, there are no less than 2,500 miles of drain pipes of various dimensions. Less familiar to us, but no less important, are the lead and iron tubes—leaden pipes with outer castings of iron—along which written messages, packed in little felt and gutta percha cases, are blown from station to station. The convenience of these messages is immense. A steam engine forces in a blast of air and in about a minute it travels a distance of 980 yards. There are at present thirteen stations on the underground railway; and as the people walk upon the streets of London electricity is flashing messages above their heads and little missives are whizzing and darting just under their feet. As many as 1,500 messages pass to and fro in a day. The drainage system of London presents a world of underground streets, some 2,000 or 3,000 miles in extent. All the drains empty into three great sewers running parallel with the Thames, which sewers connect in the neighborhood of Victoria Park, and through Barking Creep discharge into the river. Men are constantly employed keeping these drains in repair. Londoners never pour a pail of water down a drain but at the depths of that mysterious aperture somebody is making way for it. A stranger, properly costumed, can explore these depths, which resemble vaulted galleries, in the sides of which are traps forming various small channels. When the storm waters come, as they sometimes do during a thunder plump, the torrent is fearful; so much so that upon several occasions men have lost their lives.

The Milk Tree.

In a narrative of travels on the Amazon and Rio Negro, just published, Mr. Wallace describes an extraordinary tree called the milk tree, which was one of the first wonders he saw near Para. The fruit is eatable, and full of a rich and very juicy pulp; but strangest of all is the vegetable milk which exudes in abundance when the bark is cut. It has about the consistence of thick cream, and but for a very slight peculiar taste, could scarcely be distinguished from the genuine produce of the cow. Mr. Leavens ordered a man to tap some logs that had lain nearly a month in the yard. He cut several notches in the bark with an axe, and in a minute the rich sap was running out in great quantities. It was collected in a basin, diluted with water, strained and brought home at ten-time and at breakfast next morning. The peculiar flavor of the milk seemed rather to improve the quality of the tea, and give it as good a color as rich cream; in coffee it is equally good. The milk is also used for glue, and it is said to be very durable.

An Illinois paper proudly boasts of the rights now given to woman in that State. It says: "We have extended to married women every right but that of suffrage. They can keep their own earnings, and transact business with their husbands as with strangers."

A Story of the Curfew.

To many hearts in the old country that cherish its traditions, the curfew recalls a story of love's devotion:

In the time of Cromwell a young soldier, for some offense, was condemned to die, and the time of his death was fixed "at the ringing of the curfew." Naturally such a doom would be fearful and bitter to one in the years of his hope and prime, but to this unhappy youth death was doubly terrible, since he was soon to have been married to a beautiful lady whom he had long loved.

The lady, who loved him ardently in return, had used her utmost efforts to avert his fate, pleading with the judges, and even with Cromwell himself, but all in vain. In her despair she tried to bribe the old sexton not to ring the bell, but she found that impossible. The hour drew near for the execution. The preparations were completed. The officers of the law brought forth the prisoner, and waited, while the sun was setting, for the signal from the distant bell-tower.

To the wonder of everybody it did not ring. Only one person at that moment knew why. The poor girl herself, half wild with the thought of her lover's peril, had rushed unseen up the winding stairs, and climbed the ladders into the belfry loft and seized the tongue of the bell.

The old sexton was in his place, prompt to the fatal moment. He threw his weight upon the rope and the bell, obedient to his practiced hand, reeled and swung to and fro in the tower. But the brave girl kept her hold, and no sound issued from the metallic lips.

Again and again the sexton drew the rope, but with desperate strength the young heroine held on. Every movement made her position more fearful, every sway of the bell's huge weight threatened to fling her through the high tower window, but she would not let go.

At last the sexton went away. Old and deaf he had not noticed that the curfew gave no peal. The brave girl descended from the belfry, wounded and trembling. She hurried from the church to the place of execution. Cromwell himself was there, and was just sending to demand why the bell was silent. She saw him—

——"and her brow,
Lately white with sickening horror, glows with
hope and courage now;
At his feet she told her story, showed her hands all bruised and torn,
And her sweet young face still haggard with the anguish it had worn;
Touched his heart with sudden pity, lit his eyes with misty light—
"Go; your lover lives," cried Cromwell;
"ourfew shall not ring to-night."

Education of Both Hands.

Why should not a child to be taught to employ both hands indifferently? Surely it would be hard to assign a peremptory reason for the prevailing custom of training children right-handedness, instead of making them, as they should be, *ambidextrous*—equally expert with both hands. We have been much pleased with some remarks on this subject which recently appeared in the *Scientific American*, and our readers will, we doubt not, acknowledge, on reading the following synopsis of the article in question, that the writer of it has made out a very strong case in favor of ambidexterity. "Why should not a child be taught to write and draw with both hands?" asks the writer. "It would take but little if any more time; and if it did, it would only keep him busy during moments which he would otherwise devote to idleness or mischief. The acquisition would never be worthless, and it might be of immense convenience to him. He might never have occasion to use his double capacity after the fashion of the popular scientist and teacher (Professor Edward S. Morse), whose two-handed blackboard sketches are such a delight to his auditors, and who is said to pursue his microscopic studies with a pen at one side and a pencil at the other, drawing with one hand and writing with the other; nevertheless his two-fold skill would ever be a possible source of satisfaction and advantage to him. He would be free at any moment to rest a hand exhausted by protracted use, without any interruption of his work; he would be less likely to be disabled by trifling hurts; and in case one hand were stiffened by heavy labor, the other might be kept in readiness for delicate manipulations, for writing, drafting, and the like.

"The right-handed man who can use a hammer or a knife readily with his left hand, or can tie or untie a knot when his right hand is otherwise engaged, will find frequent use for his skill. Indeed, the advantages we miss through the neglect of the left hand are infinite in number and of incessant recurrence. They are among the taxes we pay to custom. Why not, then, train children to enjoy both hands equally?"

Advice to Women.

Never lend your money to any man without the most ample security. Do not be tempted by offers of high interest or large profits to invest in business enterprises of which you know nothing. If you do, ten to one you will be cheated—especially if the tempter is a relative who ought naturally to protect you. Put your money into public securities, or the savings banks, and be content with fair interest and—safety. Take no man's word in matters of money, but take instead the advice of disinterested parties, and demand always the soundest securities. Men are not governed in business matters by friendship or relationship, but by their own interests.

Each ant in an ant hill knows his companions. Mr. Darwin several times carried ants from one hill to another, inhabited apparently by tens of thousands of ants; but the strangers were invariably detected and killed. Thinking there might be a family odor by which they were recognized, he put some ants from a very large nest into a bottle strongly perfumed with asafœtida, and restored them after twenty-four hours. At first they were threatened by their companions, but soon recognized and allowed to pass.

Items of Interest.

The Canadian militia cost over twelve hundred thousand dollars last year.

No man is always wrong; a clock that does not run at all is right every twelve hours.

A San Francisco clergyman says that nine-tenths of the persons whom he has married were over thirty-four years of age.

Instead of saying, "It's a long time between drinks," Western men now remark, "It's a long time since I signed my last pledge."

A custom house man writes that he has heard ladies of wellmeaning [illegible] position, and education. He [illegible] officer out of countenance.

A Danbury man, whose wife recently died, subsequently confessed to a friend that "nobody could pull always on undermost as neatly as Jane did."

The *Voz de Mexico* relates that in Jonuta, State of Tabasco, the prisoners in the town jail are not fed, but are allowed to go into the streets and beg.

A law has gone into effect in the Cherokee Nation prohibiting the carrying of concealed weapons. Whisky and six shooters are the curse of the nation.

Here is the way they announce hotel arrivals in St. Louis: "The Hon. J. A. Bryant came from Chicago to Barnum's Hotel, in this city, to get a square meal."

A law court in Iowa has fined a farmer $20, because he made his son turn a grindstone 16 consecutive hours, for going home with an old maid from a singing-school.

Prof. H. R. Palmer of Chicago, Prof. L. O. Emerson of Boston, and other noted teachers, hold a four weeks' Musical Institute at Dunkirk, N. Y., beginning July 19.

A salmon weighing over forty pounds caught in the Taunton river, Massachusetts, the largest yet raised in the United States since the revival of fish culture, is on exhibition at Boston.

An undescribed monster is said to have appeared in Lake Harney, Florida. Twenty feet of it was seen by the passengers of the steamboat Lollie Boy, and it spouted water like a whale.

A Troy cremationist asks, wouldn't it be pleasant to receive a dispatch something like this, some day: "Dear Mother—William died at noon to-day. Ashes by mail. Your, in sorrow, John Smith."

A man named Button died recently in Southern Berkshire, Mass., and when the sexton started out with pick and shovel, somebody asked him what he was going to do. "Going to make a Buttonhole," was the not very grave reply.

A Sacramento paper says: "An old friend tells us that out of 2,700 sheep on his winter range near Oroville, he has but 640 left." It is estimated that $1,000,000 will not cover the losses in horses, cattle and sheep in California during the past winter.

A band of fourteen little scamps of from ten to twelve years of age have just been arrested at Montmartre, France, where they have committed numerous depredations. They were under the command of a chief, a boy hardly four feet high, known as Le Chaffeur, and the others had slang names.

"Nothing," said an impatient husband, "reminds me so much of Balaam and his ass as two women stopping in church and obstructing the way to indulge in their everlasting talk." "But you forget, my dear," returned the wife, meekly, "that it was the angel who stopped the way, and Balaam and his ass who complained of it."

A new method of preparing coffee is becoming popular in France. After roasting, the coffee is ground to a very fine flour, which is then slightly moistened, mixed with twice its weight of powdered sugar, and pressed into tablets. Coffee prepared in this manner is claimed, pound for pound, to be susceptible of far more complete utilization.

Royal Proposing.

Nicholas, the Emperor of Russia, won his bride in a singular way; yet it had a spice of gallantry in it. During a visit to the King of Prussia, one day, while at dinner, the emperor rolled up a ring in a piece of bread, and, handing it to the Princess Royal, said to her, in a subdued voice, "If you will accept my hand, put this ring on your finger." This is the imperial way of "popping the question." She took no time to deliberate, but suffered her heart to speak the truth at once, and their happy nuptials were soon consummated.

The royal way is illustrated by the instance of Queen Victoria's proposal to the man of her choice, Prince Albert.

"The prince had been out hunting early with his brother on that day, but returned at twelve, and half an hour afterward obeyed the queen's summons to her room, where he found her alone. After a few minutes' conversation on other subjects, the queen told him why she had sent for him; and we can well understand any little hesitation and delicacy she may have felt in doing so, for the queen's position, making it imperative that any proposal of marriage should come first from her, must necessarily appear a painful one to those who, deriving their ideas on this subject from the practice of private life, are wont to look upon it as the privilege and happiness of a woman to have her hand sought in marriage, instead of having to offer it herself."—*Memoirs of the Prince Consort.*

An Eye to Business.—Journalistic rivalries are sharp and decisive in Chicago. A young man acting as a reporter of the Chicago *Post* called to see Mr. Storey, of the *Times*, the other day, and asked him if he had shot Dr. Johnson, as was rumored. The old man immediately pulled off his spectacles, squared round to the reporter and replied: "Young man, do you think I am fool enough to do it in time for the evening papers?"

The M'Kean Miner.

H. F. RADDOCK, Editor.

THE MINER is published every Thursday, at Smethport, McKean County, Pa. It is the intention and the highest ambition of the Pub'sher to make THE MINER a first class local and family journal. Items of news from all parts of the county are respectfully solicited, and will be liberally paid for if desired.

SUBSCRIPTION.—The regular subscription price of THE MINER is Two Dollars per annum. But hereafter, and during the present war generally, patrons paying their subscription in advance will be allowed a deduction of 25 per cent upon the subscription price, when paid in coin. Subscribers will be duly notified of the expiration of their subscription.

TO CONTRIBUTORS.—We cannot pay any advertisements or communications, and every article must be accompanied by the writer's true name and address for our own security. We cannot possibly return rejected manuscript, which fact we desire to impress on all contributors.

ADVERTISING TERMS.—Legal, Official and Transient advertising, per square—three times or less Two Dollars, each subsequent insertion, fifty cents. Local notices ten cents per line for one insertion, five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Obituary notices, over five lines, ten cents per line. Professional cards, five lines or less, per year, [including paper] Ten Dollars. Rates for display advertisements furnished on application.

THURSDAY, APRIL 30, 1874.

In our issue of week before last we printed without comment an article from the Jamestown *Journal* and Buffalo *Express*, which made us say:

"There is no coal of any account in Erie, Crawford, Venango, Warren and Forest counties. * * * East of the Allegheny River it commences in McKean county, extends through Elk in GREAT QUANTITIES, and is abundant in Clearfield and Jefferson. These are well known and indisputable facts."

The readers of the Express may thank us for referring them to the original authority for these "indisputable facts."

It is perfectly known on this side of the State Line that they are made to order by the Pennsylvania operators who own the bulk of the coal lands in Clearfield, and a few years since made purchases along the line of the new Low Grade Railroad in Jefferson. With a combination of hired newspapers and scientific publications, they have worked up the statements and theories which suit their designs, until the title of *Pennsylvania geologist* is held in Europe to mean something lower than a Connecticut maker and vender of wooden nutmegs. The hard times have left these scientists with an extensive assortment of Conglomerate Summits to work off. So we hear nothing from Philadelphia but, Jefferson; Jefferson: Come buy my Jefferson!

Has the *Express* noticed the course which has been pursued by the knowing parties connected with the Erie R. R. who had sound money in their pockets likely to invest in coal lands, on foreign account? In the face of all the "indisputable facts," after a course of exploratory surveys by men of really scientific acquirements and practical skill, they decided against Jefferson. They bought their 22,000 acres exclusively in Elk. Their property is valued abroad at five hundred thousand pounds sterling. A great fuss is made in Jefferson county over the local checking of coal at Reynoldsville. The property sold by Dr. Early south of Daguscahonda contains C in force on many thousand acres. The Reynoldsville is not a coal which is situated highest in the measures, by any means. Some of the Early lands exhibit over 200 feet additional mineral bearing strata. As regards its quality: the quality of the Reynoldsville vein may be inspected at the Easterbrook, Heitman, and other openings made last fall on the Wernwag, Bridgway, and neighboring lands on the heads of Potato Creek in this county. We consider it a good coal; but no better than either of the two seams lying above it.

If we have anything extenuated, or set down aught in malice, the Express has leave to call us a PENNSYLVANIA GEOLOGIST.

Lumber Jam.

Rafting in the Susquehanna has been obstructed for some days past and great loss incurred by lumbermen by an unfortunate occurrence at Lock Haven. It appears that on Monday afternoon last week, a raft too wide for the channel attempted to pass through the schute and stuck, preventing hundreds of rafts in the rear from going through. These rafts were obliged to tie up, but one of them being insecurely fastened broke loose during the night and went crashing over the dam, some of them breaking to pieces and others lodging against the piers of the old bridge connecting Lock Haven with Lockport, completely obstructing the channel. Over two hundred heavy timber rafts were thus piled up. Two canal boats loaded with lumber and moored some distance up stream were borne down with the floating timber. An opening in the jam was effected about ten o'clock Tuesday morning. One of the boom piers was torn from its foundation and carried down stream, the great mass of piled up lumber passed down and the bridge was saved. The loss, it is estimated, will reach $100,000.

THE COAL of McKEAN COUNTY.

MR. MINER: In your issue of the 16th inst. appeared an article from the Buffalo EXPRESS, which pretended to give information as to the proximity of the Bituminous coal fields of Pennsylvania to that city, in which injustice is done to our county. In the same issue you suggest that reliable statements be made of the results of coal openings in our county, and the same be published in your columns—and "statements to be signed by one or more responsible citizens known to us." When I read the Express article I thought I would submit a reply to you which you could publish if you deemed the responsibility sufficient. But "procrastination is the thief of time," a week has rolled around, another issue of the MINER has come to hand, another "offer" is made to "publish any communications properly authenticated, in regard to coal openings, oil or mineral prospects," and the task I laid out for myself to do remains unaccomplished. However, as no one has responded to your first "offer," and for fear there may be none to the second, I will occupy a brief space of your valuable columns in informing our neighbors of Buffalo (they seem like neighbors since the building of the B. N. Y. & P. R. R.) the character, extent and proximity to that city of one of the coal-fields of McKean County. I shall confine myself to what is known as the Bunker Hill Coal basin, leaving a description of the coal deposits lying on the head waters and east of Potato Creek and those in Lafayette township, to be described by my friends, Thos. King and James E. Butts, Jr., who I trust will do so at an early day.

The *Express* says: "To reach the coal fields south and east of the Allegheny River we have the Buffalo, N. Y. & Phila. R. R., and the distance from Buffalo to the coal fields "is 161 miles." Further on it says, in speaking of our county: "but the "coal mined there is of an inferior "quality." The distance from Buffalo to Bishop's Summit, which is the center of the Bunker Hill Coal Basin, is 101 miles by actual survey. From the Summit to Larrabee Station, on the B. N. Y. & Phila. R. R., the distance is 21 miles, and all the way a descending grade. Sixteen of the twenty-one miles necessary to be built to connect Buffalo with the Bunker Hill Basin is along the valley of Potato Creek, which all railroad engineers who have located lines through it pronounce as most desirable for railroad purposes, because of the low and uniform grade to be encountered, and the cheapness of construction. From Potato Creek to the Summit, via Red Mill Brook, a comparatively cheap road can be built with the grade not to exceed 90 feet to the mile, but the old survey made by the Allegheny Valley R. R. Co., located a line up that stream to Bishop's Summit with the grade in no one mile exceeding 52 and eight-tenth feet. Other routes have been examined between the Valley of Potato creek and Bishop's Summit, Gen. Kane having had lines run up Robbins Brook as well as Warner Brook on the Marvin Creek side of the Summit within the past few years, but whether any of these examinations present as feasible a line as the Red Mill brook I am unable to state. Certain it is that there is no difficulty in connecting Bishop's Summit with the B. N. Y. & Phila. R. R. by rail.

Now the question comes; Is there sufficient coal in the Bunker Hill basin to warrant the expense of connecting it by rail with the Buffalo road. Before proceeding to answer this question, by showing the extent of the coal measures of this basin, I desire to state that I am not the owner of a dollar's interest in any of the openings I shall refer to in this communication. The oldest and best known opening which can now be seen, is what is known as the Barnes vein. For 30 years this vein has been worked in a small way, in the winter season, for the purpose of supplying blacksmiths for that entire region of country with the necessary fuel for carrying on their business. In fact, before the building of the Erie Railroad, this branch of industry in the counties of Allegany, Cattaraugus, Erie, Livingston and Wyoming in the State of New York, and McKean and Potter in Pennsylvania was largely dependant upon this vein for the fuel which was essential to the successful prosecution of the same. The farmers of those regions would bring in their sleighs full of the products of their farms and exchange the same for coal which they could sell for money at a fair profit upon their return home. This made expensive fuel, but to this day many of the old blacksmiths in the counties named send teams in after this coal in the winter season, "because they claim it is the best they can procure for their business. For steam and gas this coal has been tested at different times and proven of superior quality. For grate purposes it gives the best of satisfaction as many of the citizens of Smethport, myself among the number, are ready to testify. It is as free from impurities as any vein of coal in the bituminous measures and is 4 feet 8 inches in thickness. It is now open on the Wernwag lands on one side of a hill and on the Lyman & Co. lands on the other, with a covering of not less than 70 feet. This vein of coal, which is one of the upper ones in the basin, underlies more than 1,000 acres of land.

In 1860 the Butterfields of New York purchased 10,000 acres of land of the Ridgway Estate, a portion of which lies in the Bunker Hill basin. These gentlemen expended considerable money in searching for coal upon their property, in drilling and making openings. The result of that expenditure gave more information as to the splendid deposits of coal in that basin than any that had been previously made. They put down two wells with drills within a half mile of each other, which showed the same cross-section of twenty-one feet of minable coal—the largest vein being six feet and four inches thick. Several of these veins they opened, including the thickest, and they can be seen to-day if desired. These drillings and openings were made on the side of what might properly be termed a *mountain*, and the dip of all the veins, which was perfectly regular, shows that they underlie this mountain which embraces thousands of acres of land. These coals are of different character, some excelling in gas qualities, others in steam, and one has the appearance of the block coal of Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio which smelts iron without coking. They are generally as free from impurities as any Bituminous coal and the formation is such that they can be mined at a slight cost.

I am aware that I have already occupied as much space upon this subject as you can afford to give me in one week, but I wish to refer to three other openings briefly, and will then close. The "Lyman" vein is three feet and nine inches thick and was opened by Leroy Lyman Esq., some three years ago. This opening is by the side of the turnpike and near the old German settlement of Tentonia. Two miles and a half west of this opening, with a continuous and unbroken summit between, this vein was opened by other parties. On the opposite side of the turnpike from the Lyman opening and some 25 feet under the same a vein three feet and six inches thick has been opened. About two miles west of Bishop's Summit on a branch of Instanter creek a vein was opened on the Wernwag property some two years ago, which measures five feet and four inches in thickness. This is one of the handsomest veins of coal ever opened in the Bituminous regions. It is on the side of another mountain, and undoubtedly underlies thousands of acres of land. Still farther west some two miles, the McKean and Elk Land and Improvement Company have made an opening known as the "Heitman," which measures seven feet of coal. This is also on the side of a mountain, but not being familiar with the country beyond it, I am unable to form an estimate as to its extent. It presents a splendid appearance, and cannot but prove as good in quality as any before referred to.

There are other openings in the Bunker Hill basin besides those I have mentioned, but I will not attempt to refer to them in this communication. Every opening I have refered to I have seen at different times and measured with my own hands. In some future communication I will call attention to the immense deposits of iron ore and limestone which abound in our coal measures, as well as to the almost inexhaustible supply of valuable timber which covers the surface of our county.

In conclusion I desire to say, that I will satisfy any unprejudiced mind as to the truth of my statements in reference to the Bunker Hill Coal basin, who desires to investigate the subject, or I will pay every cent of the cost of such investigation. I firmly believe that there is coal enough in that basin of just the qualities required by the manufacturing establishments of Buffalo and Rochester, to furnish a double-track road with all the business it can do for the next hundred years.

Truly yours,
L. ROGERS.

HARRISBURG, April 25, 1874.

COAL.

In response to our call, we have received the following communications. The names appended thereto are sufficient vouchers of their reliability:

Opened by me near my residence, as follows:

1. Counting from the bottom upwards: Just eighteen inches black coal like the Sharon coal but not so hard; then six inches of a soft coal, then comes four inches of bony coal, harder than the first eighteen inches, then above this a parting of fire-clay eight inches thick. Above the parting comes four feet six inches of coal. Makes in all six feet and ten inches or six feet and six inches best coal.

First cover over this coal is black slate. The ground rises above to the top of the hill within twenty rods of my opening, to eighty feet of cover, and when we go to the highest ground we have a hundred feet of cover. I reside on the turnpike south of Girdsburg, near where the foregoing is to be seen.

JOHN HEITMAN,
SMETHPORT, McKean Co., Pa.

1. Upon warrant 2797, subdivision 237.

I cannot state the amount of cover: very light on the spot, the coal being opened by a shaft well. But the ground rises rapidly back of the place 60 or 70 feet. Thickness of vein not under five feet: cannot measure the thickness to the bottom of the hole exactly, from the water coming in rapidly, but it opened like the one at the Instanter creek; that is five feet two inches.

2. Upon subdivision 237 of same opened at head of Spring run, water of Five mile creek, coal of superior quality, position not made out farther than that it lies above the shaft vein. Two feet six inches coal: over this, nearly six inches fire clay; over this six inches more good coal. The whole three feet best coal

Can be seen on application to me at my residence.

D. W. HOWARD.
Williamsville, Sergeant P. O.

THE VETO MESSAGE.

The following is the Message of the President, giving his reasons for refusing to sign the Finance bill.—It is a document well worthy of careful perusal. We have omitted extracts therein from his former Messages and former acts of Congress.

To the Senate of the United States.

Herewith I return Senate bill No. 617, entitled "An act to fix the amount of United States notes and the circulation of national banks, and for other purposes," without my approval. In doing so I must express my regret at not being able to give my assent to a measure which has received the sanction of a majority of legislators chosen by the people to make laws for their guidance, and I have studiously sought to find sufficient arguments to justify such assent, but unsuccessfully.

QUESTIONS RAISED BY THE BILL.

Practically it is a question whether the measure under discussion would give an additional dollar to irredeemable paper currency of the country or not, and whether by requiring three-fourths of the reserves to be retained by banks, and prohibiting interest to be received on the balance, it might not prove a contraction. But the fact cannot be concealed that, theoretically, the bill increases the paper circulation one hundred millions of dollars, less only the amount of reserve restrained from circulation by the provisions of the second section. The measure has been supported on the theory that it would give increased circulation; it is a fair inference, that, if in practice the measure shou'd fail to create the abundance of circulation expected of it, the friends of the measure, particularly those out of Congress, would clamor, for such inflation as would give the expected relief.

REASONS FOR THE VETO.

The theory, in my belief, is a departure from the true principles of finance, national interest, national obligations to creditors, Congressional promises, party pledges on the part of both political parties and of the personal views and promises made by me in every annual message sent to Congress and in each inaugural address.

As early as December 4, 1865, the House of Representatives passed a resolution, by a vote of 144 yeas to 9 nays, concurring in the views of the Secretary of the Treasury in relation to the necessity of a contraction of the currency, with a view to as early a resumption of specie payment as the business interests of the country will permit, and pledging co-operative action to this, and as speedily as possible.

This act still remains as a continuing pledge of the United States to make provision at the earliest practicable moment for the redemption of the United States notes in coin.

THE FORTY-FOUR MILLION RESERVE.

A declaration contained in the act of June 30th, 1864, created an obligation that the total amount of United States notes, issued or to be issued, should never exceed four hundred millions of dollars. The amount in actual circulation was actually reduced to three hundred and fifty six millions of dollars, at which point Congress passed the act of February 4, 1868, suspending the further reduction of the currency. The forty-four millions have ever been regarded as a reserve, to be used only in case of an emergency such as has occurred on several occasions, and must occur when, from any cause, the revenues suddenly fall below the expenditures; and such a reserve is necessary, because the fractional currency, amounting to fifty millions, is redeemable in legal tender on call.

REDEMPTION IN GOLD.

It may be said that such a return of fractional currency for redemption is impossible, but let steps be taken for a return to a specie basis, and it will be found that silver will take the place of fractional currency as rapidly as it can be supplied. When the premium on gold reaches a sufficiently low point, with the amount of United States notes to be issued permanently within proper limits, and the Treasury so strengthened as to be able to redeem them in coin on demand, it will then be safe to inaugurate a system of free banking, with such provisions as to make compulsory the redemption of circulating notes of banks in coin or United States notes themselves, redeemable in, and made equivalent to coin.

THE WAY TO FREE BANKING.

As a measure preparatory to free banking, or for placing the government in a condition to redeem its notes in coin at the earliest practicable moment, the revenues of the country should be increased so as to pay the current expenses, provide for the sinking fund required by law and also a surplus to be retained in the Treasury in gold. I am not a believer in any artificial method of making paper money equal to coin, when coin is not owned or held ready to redeem the promises to pay; for paper money is nothing more than a promise to pay, and is valuable exactly in proportion to the amount of coin it can be converted into. While coin is not used as a circulating medium, or the currency of the country is not convertible into it at par, it becomes an article of commerce as much as any other product. The surplus will seek a foreign market, as will any other surplus.

THE BALANCE OF TRADE

has nothing to do with the question. The duties on imports, being required in coin, create a limited demand for gold, and about enough to satisfy that demand remains in the country. To increase this supply, I see no way open but by the government hoarding through the means above given out, possibly, by requiring the national banks to aid.

UNEQUAL DISTRIBUTION OF CIRCULATION.

It is claimed by the advocates of the measure herewith returned, that there is an unequal distribution of the banking capital of the country. I was disposed to give great weight to this view of the question at first, but on reflection it will be remembered that there still remains four millions of dollars of authorized bank note circulation assigned to States having less than their quota, not yet taken. In addition to this the States having less than their quota of bank circulation, have the option of twenty five millions more, to be taken from those States having more than their proportion. When this is all taken up, or when specie payments are fully restored, or are in rapid process of restoration, will be the time to consider, the question of more currency.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, April 22, 1874.

EATON & SPRAGUE'S

GO TO

STOVES, HARDWARE, COOKING UTENSILS, SHELF FURNITURE, CUTLERY, TINWARE,

FOR YOUR

and everything that can be found in a first-class Handware Store.

THEY WILL NOT BE OUTDONE IN PRICES OR QUALITY OF GOODS.

SMETHPORT MARBLE WORKS



The undersigned keeps constantly on hand a full assortment of

MONUMENTS, TOMBSTONES,

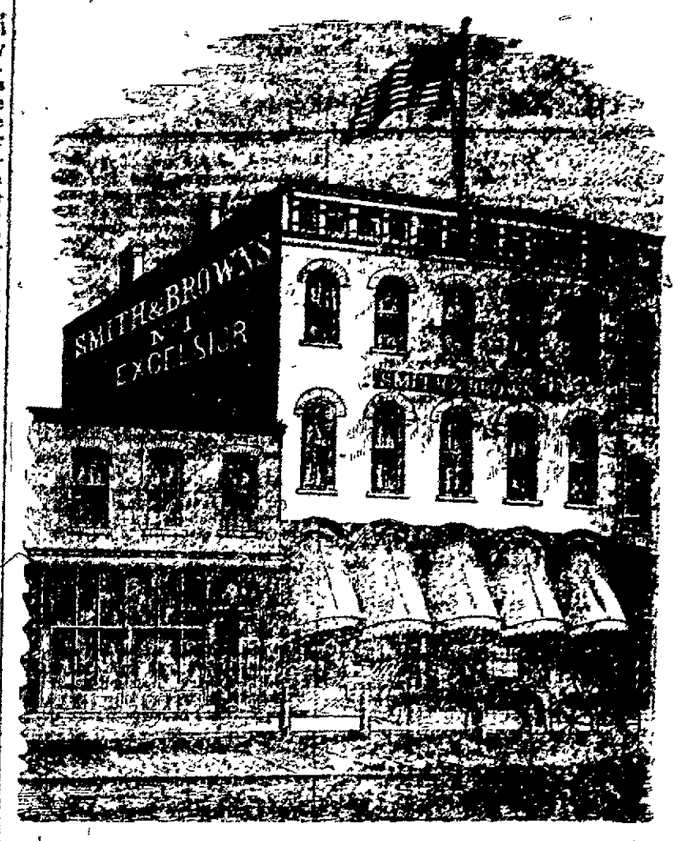
TABLE-TOPS, MANTEL-PIECES

And Marble Work of every description, also Stone Work for buildings and sidewalks. All work done on the most reasonable terms and in the most workman like manner. Call and examine for yourselves. JOHN DIGEL.

Smethport, Sept. 29, 1870.

SPRING OF 1874.

SMITH'S EXCELSIOR.



THE FOLLOWING GOODS ARE NOW OPENING AND ON SALE AT

Smith & Co.'s Excelsior,

OLEAN.

TEN BALES SHEETING
FIVE CASES BLEACHED MUSLIN.
EIGHT CASES PRINTS AND GINGHAMS.
150 PIECES CLOTHS & CASSIMERES.
50 PIECES CARPETS OF ALL KINDS.

A CAR LOAD

Of Wall and Window Paper in every Variety.

AN ENDLESS VARIETY OF DRESS GOODS

ALL THE NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON,

Including all colors of Cheeney Brothers' justly celebrated

AMERICAN SILKS.

JAP. SILKS, PLAIN, STRIPED AND PLAID,
BLACK SILKS, AMERICAN, LYONS,
BONNA, GROGRAIN, &C.,
ALL GRADES.

Diagonal Silks, Argyle Suitings, Mary Stewart Goat-Hair Suitings,

Black and Colored Alpacas from .25 to 1.00

IRON GRENADINES, PLAIN AND FIGURED POPLINS, JACONETS, LAWNS, GINGHAMS, PERCALES, &c.

SHAWLS:

Paisly, Wool, Zephyr and Silk, Long Square and Scarf.
100 dozen Ladies, Gents and Misses

JOSEPHINE KID GLOVES.
for which we are sole agents.

JOHNSON KID GLOVES FOR LADIES,
for which we are sole agents.

GREAT VARIETY OF BOOTS, SHOES AND SLIPS, for MEN WOMEN and CHILDREN, WARRANTED.

ALL THE NEW SPRING STYLES OF HATS & CAPS.

Two car loads of Pritchard's Celebrated

Trunks, Satchels, Valises and Bags.
For the sale of which we are Sole Agents in Olean.

Geese Feathers, Groceries.

T

From 2|— to 10|— per pound.

ALL OTHER GROCERIES TO MATCH.

'Tis useless to enumerate articles and prices, suffice to say that we were never in condition to do our patrons so much good in quality and prices as this Spring. Call and see for yourselves.

R. O. Smith & Co.

April23, 1874.

SEVENTY-FIVE NEW PIECES CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS. LACES AND OIL WINDOW CURTAINS. A LARGE STOCK OF NOTIONS.

The M'Kean Miner.

THURSDAY, APRIL 30, 1874.

Schedule of Train Time at Larrabee's.

TRAINS GOING NORTH—
Night Express.........................3.37 a.m.
Through Mail..........................3.46 p.m.
Local Freight.........................8.46 a.m.
TRAINS GOING SOUTH—
Night Express.........................2.36 p.m.
Through Mail..........................11.33 a.m.
Local Freight.........................3.19 p.m.

Business Directory.

Byron D. Hamlin & Son.

LAW AND LAND OFFICE. Agency of the Locating lands situated in the Counties of McKean, Potter, Cameron, Clinton and Clearfield.
Smethport, Pa.

S. D. Freeman,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
SMETHPORT McKean county, Pa. will attend promptly to all calls in his profession.

H. L. McCoy,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Smethport, McKean county, Pa., will attend to all calls in his profession.

R. H. Ross.
Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Smethport, Pa., will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his care. Office up stairs in the Court House.

D. V. Crossmire.
Resident Surgeon P. & E. R. R. Co.
15 Fraley St., Kane, Pa.
Prompt attendance given to all professional calls.

Backus & Milliken.
ATTORNEYS & Counsellors at Law, Smethport, Pa., will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to their care. Office up stairs in Sartwell block, on Main street.
A. J. MILLIKEN. JOHN C. BACKUS.

P. Ford.
ATTORNEY and Counsellor at Law and Collector of Internal Revenue for McKean, Elk and Cameron counties, will give his attention to all matters pertaining to his profession in the above counties. Office, Ford Building, Church street, Smethport, Pa.

P. L. Webster
WOULD INFORM the citizens of Bradford and vicinity that he keeps ready made coffins, soft and hard wood caskets, etc., constantly on hand.

Bingham Estate.
Robt H. Rose is authorized to receive money for me; also applications to buy lands. He will give information generally, in any business of this Estate, in McKean County. His office is in the Treasurer's office in the Court House.
Wellsboro, Dec. 24, 1873. Robt. C. Simpson
Agent of the Trustees.

J. E. Olds & Son,
HAVING made arrangements to carry on the TANNING BUSINESS on a more extended scale, would respectfully invite the citizens of McKean county to give them a trial. Custom WORK is made a specialty, and satisfaction guaranteed. Remember the place—three miles from Smethport, on the Olean road.
Farmers' Valley, Jan. 12, 1872.

New Cabinet Shop.
THE undersigned takes this opportunity of informing the public that, having removed his Cabinet Shop two doors above the old stand, opposite the dwelling house of Mrs. Wilson, he is prepared to sell chairs of most every description and Furniture of most every kind, and keeps constantly on hand a large supply of all articles of furniture—picture frames, &c., &c. WM. SPROUL.
Smethport, Feb. 1, 1869.

New Paint Shop.
THE subscriber has opened a shop on Mechanic street—near John E. Tyler's old blacksmith shop—and is now prepared to do all kinds of painting in the best possible style. Carriage painting, striping, house and sign painting and all other work in this line done in the best manner. The best of material used, and satisfaction guaranteed.
CARL SASSE.
Smethport, May 9, 1872.

James D. Otto.

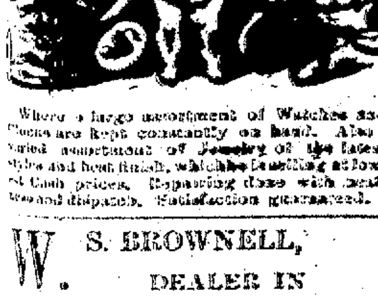


Let the people of McKean county remember that at my old stand in Port Allegany they can still get blacksmithing done better cheaper, and on shorter notice than at any other shop in northern Pennsylvania. All kinds of Blacksmithing for Farmers, Lumbermen, Wagon makers, etc. Special attention paid to shoeing.
Port Allegany, March 29, 1873.

M. L. Armstrong's

JEWELRY STORE,

No. 3, UNION BLOCK.



Where a large assortment of Watches and Clocks are kept constantly on hand. Also a varied assortment of Jewelry of the latest styles and best finish, which he is selling at lowest Cash prices. Repairing done with neatness and dispatch. Satisfaction guaranteed.

W. S. BROWNELL,
DEALER IN
DRY GOODS & GROCERIES,
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES.
&c., &c., &c.
Motto—*Quick Sales, Small Profits.*
Store opposite Baptist Church, Smethport, Pa. Patronage is respectfully solicited.

MOORE HOUSE
OLEAN, N. Y.
M. V. Moore, Proprietor.
(FORMERLY, FORBS HOUSE;)
Newly Furnished. Bells to all rooms. Has the best bar in Western New York.

Local and Miscellaneous.

THIS PAPER IS ON FILE WITH
Where Advertising Contracts can be made.

—Four weeks from Saturday is Decoration day.

—There are only six New York merchants who have not written letters on the finances.

—Services at the M. E. Church, May 23 at 10½ a. m. Subject—"Philosophy vs Religion.

—Parties having ordered fruit trees from the Rochester Nursery should call immediately at the Bennett House for the same, as they are ready for delivery.

—Barnum is making arrangements for a grand tour through Pennsylvania with his circus and menagerie. Of course he will come to Smethport.

—Reading on Saturday evening May 2d 1874, at the M. E. Church. Selections from the "Poets." Admission 10 cents. Doors open at 7 o'clock, to commence at 7½ p. m.

—When we see our young ladies parading through the streets with other peoples' babies in their arms, we look upon it as a striking evidence of high and holy aspiration!

—Three counterfeiters were arrested in Crawford county the other day, with about a bushel of counterfeit five cent nickel coin, dies, &c. They were lodged in Erie jail.

—Our paper is a little late this week, but our readers must swear, if at all, at our correspondents. Once again, we repeat that communications intended for insertion MUST be sent in time to reach us Tuesday noon or we cannot promise that they will not lay over for the next week.

—On the 16th inst, the Pittsburgh Evening TELEGRAPH entered upon its second year. It is but one year old, yet it has already arisen to the front rank of American journals. We have no hesitancy in declaring it in our opinion the best edited and handsomest daily in the State.

—We understand that if the present fall of snow which now covers the ground at this writing, (Tuesday) continues there is to be a sleigh ride in which most of our citizens will participate, on Friday next.—The party is expected to leave town about 7 a. m. and drive to Coudersport (via Port Allegany) for dinner, and return home in the evening.

A Decided Improvement.

One of the first things that attracts the attention of the stranger upon entering our borough is the attractive sign of the Big Watch which M. L. Armstrong has recently swung forth to the breeze as an evidence that he is neither dead nor asleep. It adds very much to the appearance of the building, the street and the borough. What is better yet it is of home manufacture. Carl Sasse is the designer and painter, and an inspection of it should convince any one that it is not necessary to send to Olean or any other inland town for fine painting, as it can be done just as well, or better, and cheaper at home.

Gratifying.

A former resident of Smethport, and an old subscriber to the MINER, sends us his yearly subscription and closes his letter as follows:

And if it is any gratification for you to hear, it affords me pleasure to say, that the MINER has greatly improved under recent management.

We can assure our friend and subscriber, that it is very gratifying to us to hear such encouraging words, and we intend that he shall not under its present management have any reason to recall them.

Religious.

In addition to the notice of Quarterly Meeting services at Port Allegany next Sunday, which we gave last week, we are requested to say that Presiding Elder Rice will preach Saturday afternoon at 3 p. m., and Sunday morning at Port Allegany, and will also preach at Eldred Sunday evening. Rev. Peck will hold service at Port Allegany Saturday evening.

Quarterly Meeting services will be held at Farmers Valley on Saturday and Sunday May 11th and 12th, when Rev. C. A. Daly, of Allegany, will preach. It is expected that Rev. Daly will occupy the pulpit of the M. E. Church at Smethport on Sunday evening, May 12.

An Ancient Warrant.

We are indebted to Mr. John Stoddard, of Farmers Valley, for the following curious specimen of a warrant issued by Indian Chief Wawbon as Justice of the Peace, under the first civil community at Natick, now Newton, near Concord, about the year 1673:

"YOU, YOU, BIG CONSTABLE:—

"Quick, you, catch um, Jeremiah Offscon. Strong you hold um, safe you bring um, afore me, Wawbon. Justice Peace."

On one occasion, Wawbon being asked what he would do to bad Indian who got drunk and quarrelled, replied; "Tie um all up, and whip um plaintiff, and whip um 'fendant, and whip um witness." A very wise and salutary decision, worthy of being copied by our Judges of the present day.

A Queer Accident.

An accident happened at Kane, on the P. & E. Railroad, a few days ago, which is somewhat queer, and might have terminated far worse than it did. There lives at that place a lady telegraph operator, a Miss Churchill, who is noted for neatness and accuracy. She was washing windows in the second story of the building in which her office was located, when by mistake she lost her balance and fell out of the window a distance of some fifteen feet, striking upon the pavement in a sitting posture. With the exception of some trifling bruises she sustained no injury, although her system must have been pretty well shaken up.—*Erie Dispatch.*

A Strike.

At the risk of seeming to encourage insurrection and sedition, we are free to say that our sympathies are always on the side of labor in the conflicts between labor and capital. Heretofore we have not felt a very direct personal interest in the matter, but now it seems that it is about to come home to us all. We hear it hinted that the school-teachers of McKean county are about to strike for their rights. They demand as follows: 1st That their wages shall be raised. 2d. That the Directors shall seek them to secure their services, instead of their being obliged to run all over the county begging for schools. 3d. That they shall not be required in any instance to "board around." These are the three planks of their Declaration. As far as we have been able to ascertain they are firm in their determination to secure these rights, and for our part we honor their decision and hope they will win. It is an undeniable fact that the compensation of district school-teachers as a general thing in this county is ridiculously and contemptibly small. It is no excuse that the wages paid may equal the ability of the teacher. Raise the wages to a respectable figure and then let the Superintendent see to it that none obtain certificates who are not capable of earning them. And from what we know of our present thorough Superintendent we are confident that the teacher who gets through his hands with a good certificate should be able to earn double the wages now paid. Poorly paid teachers are seldom very good ones, whatever their ability. Teachers are human, and are not generally disposed to more than earn their money—and who blames them? As to the second plank, we are not so certain of its wisdom or necessity. It is pretty hard for a lady to travel (in the present state of the roads) many miles in search of employment, but the Directors will be little likely to seek very far under their present salary. The law of supply and demand and the value of the article will probably regulate that matter of itself. As to the third plank, we argree most heartily with the teachers. Boarding around is one of the relics of barbarism that should long ago have been abolished from all civilized communities. We have tried it and are very well acquainted with the workings of the institution. There are no good arguments in favor of it, and any Board of Directors who are cheeky enough to require a teacher to board around should be deprived of the blessings of free schools.

Dedication of St. Elizabeths Catholic Church.

Last Sunday was unusually disagreeable day, yet there was a large attendance of members and spectators to witness the consecration of the new and beautiful church edifice erected by the Catholic society of this place. It has been a laborious and often a discouraging work on the part of those foremost in the effort to bring the church to completion, and it must be peculiarly gratifying to them to witness as the result of their self-denying labors the possession of a church building second to none in Northern Pennsylvania for beauty of finish and architecture. The ceremonies of dedication were conducted by Right Rev. Tobias Mullen, Lord Bishop of Erie, assisted by Rev. Fathers Flood and Patterson, and were very solemn and impressive. To the uninitiated the most intelligible and therefore most interesting portion of the services were the remarks or address of Bishop Mullen. It was not what we Protestants would call a regular sermon, but it was a plain, kindly-spoken talk, full of sound sense and good advice to the members of the Church. He opened his remarks by paying to the retiring pastor, Father Patterson, a very high compliment for his untiring zeal and energy in building up this and other churches on his charge, expressing, as his Bishop, his entire satisfaction with his pastoral labors. He also took occasion to thank not only the members of the Church who had given according to their means toward defraying the building expenses, but also the non-Catholic people of Smethport for their generous donations. The Bishop has a pleasing, kindly and earnest way of speaking that attracts and holds the attention of his hearers, and our only regret was the brevity of his remarks. The church is now duly consecrated, and we understand that Rev. Father Flood is permanently located here and will hold regular services. The church building is indeed an object of proper pride to the society, and a credit to the borough.

Good News.

We are very much pleased to know that the prospect of another daily mail from Larrabee is very encouraging. Congressman Curtis has written to one of our citizens that he presented the case to the Post-Office Department, and they promise to give us two mails per day from the station to Smethport, and will direct forthwith that our mail from the East be sent by way of the P. & E. R. R.

This will give us our New York mail one day earlier than by the present arrangement. Now the Eastern mail reaches Olean just half an hour too late to strike the southern train, and consequently lays over at that place 23 hours. By the way of Emporium it will come right through without delay, and reach Larrabee on the 3.45 train. Mr. Curtis deserves the thanks of the people of this vicinity for securing this important change.

From Harrisburg.

EDITOR MINER:—This week has been one of intense interest and excitement, not only in the Legislature but throughout the city, upon the Temperance question.

House bill No. 228, which is declaratory of the local option act of 1872, and permits brewers, and distillers to sell at retail in counties where local option prevails, came up on first reading on Wednesday last and was made the special order of the day.—The news that the bill would be considered on that day awakened the temperance element of the city to the importance of making a demonstration in opposition to it.—The Crusaders of Pittsburgh were notified, and on that morning at 5 o'clock a delegation of fifty ladies from that city arrived here, and quite a number from Williamsport, and took quarters at the several hotels. Promptly at 10 o'clock, (the hour of the morning session) these ladies, reinforced by delegations from the several wards of this city marched to the capitol, filed into the lobby, appropriated seats of members and crowded the aisles. A large crowd of persons followed through curiosity, and by the time the House was called to order, the building was filled to overflowing. Members did all in their power to make the ladies comfortable, but the jam was fearful, and the situation trying. After the reading of the Journal, Bill No. 228 was read, and the battle opened. Prominent members took sides and waxed warm in debate, all those who spoke against the passage of the bill, received the smiles and applause of the ladies. The morning session was consumed and the question not settled. After dinner the fight was continued. Several amendments were offered and voted down, and finally a vote upon the bill as reported was reached at 5 o'clock p. m., resulting in its passage on first reading by a vote of 55 yeas to 36 nays. The ladies were sorely grieved and down-hearted, and some of them wept. They adjourned to the library room and held interesting devotional exercises, and in the evening participated in a grand mass meeting held at the Baptist Church.

Yesterday, in the House a bill was reported to repeal the Local Option law.—This bill will be substituted for bill No. 228. The vote on Wednesday would seem to indicate that the law may be repealed, at least so far as the action of the House is concerned.

C. K.

HARRISBURG, April 25, 1874.

Notice.

A PETITION has been forwarded to the Representative of McKean and Potter counties from the Burgess and Council of Bradford borough, McKean county, praying for the passage of an act authorizing the levying and collecting of a Road and special road tax of the same amount as is now authorized in Bradford township viz: ten mills for road and ten mills special, or to pay indebtedness. Said taxes not to exceed twenty mills per dollar of the assessed valuation.

P. L. WEBSTER, Burgess,
J. MOOREHOUSE, J. B. POMEROY,
S. PARSONS, W. Y. MERROW
A. DeGOLIER, P. WOODWARD
Councilmen.
11-26—3t

Alfred Sturdvoint.

Would respectfully inform the citizens of Smethport and vicinity that he is now prepared to attend to his customers at his

NEW QUARTERS,
OVER THE POST-OFFICE.

He is prepared to do

Shaving & Hair Dressing

in the highest style and at the lowest price,
A select assortment of

Cigars, Collars, Cuffs,

and other fancy and useful articles constantly on hand. Call and be satisfied for yourselves.

Notice.

WILL BE LET at the Commissioner's Office, in Smethport. on the 6th day of May, 1874. the job of building a new fence on south side of public square, and the repairing of the fence on the other sides of the square.

ALSO—The repairing of the wall and steps in front of the Court House.

ALSO—Repairing walks through the public square.

ALSO—Repairing of belfry to Court House.

By order of Commissioners.
26-3t. J. R. CHADWICK Clerk.

FOR SALE.

MY HOUSE AND LOT IN SMETHPORT, on reasonable terms. The Lot contains about five acres. For particulars, enquire of A. B. Armstrong, or address the undersigned at 1572 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y.
11-25tf A. S. BISHOP.

Wm. S. Brownell use of Wm. Haskell vs S C Hyde } In Common Pleas McKean Co., No. 55 Sept Term, 1872

NOTICE.—H. King the Auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of McKean county to distribute moneys made on sheriff sale to the above entitled case, will be at the Court House in Smethport on Friday, the 17th day of April next, at one o'clock P. M. of said day, at which time and place all persons having any claims will appear and present the same.
March 21, 1874. H. KING, Auditor.

—Through tickets for sale and baggage checked through to all principal points West, North-West, and South-West. All letters answered promptly.

JACK FERGUSON, Agt.
Larrabee Depot, Mch., 1874.

Hotel for Sale.

THE BENNETT HOUSE,

IN SMETHPORT, PA., is offered for sale. This Hotel is located at the County seat of McKean County, and is the best hotel property in the county. It will be sold at a reasonable price and upon easy terms. Any one wishing to purchase a Hotel property will do well to examine it. For any further information, call upon or address the proprietor.
WM. HASKELL.
Smethport, April 2, 1874.

A. M. ADAMS & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS

No. 48 and 50 PEARL ST., Buffalo, N. Y.

J. L. Chichester,

Blank Book Manufacturer,

Ruling, Printing, & Binding,

Executed in the best manner,

Nos. 194 & 198 Washington St.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

BONNEY'S

UNITED STATES HOTEL.

TERRACE, NEAR MAIN ST.,

BUFFALO, N. Y.

D. Bonney & Son, Proprietors.

P. E. STONE, Clerk, (late Prop. Olean House.)

This Hotel has been newly Furnished.

FURNITURE.

Burrill McEwen & Co.,
(SUCCESSORS TO HUNN, SMITH & SPENCER)
395, 397 & 399 Main Street,
BUFFALO, N. Y.

Announce that we have purchased the entire interest in this popular establishment, and have just received large invoices of

Fine and Fashionable

Furniture

manufactured especially to order to meet the demands of our Spring Trade. Our

Large & Spacious Warerooms

are FILLED TO OVERFLOWING with all the

Latest and Most Improved Styles

of art, finish and beauty in Furniture.

Having made our entire purchases for CASH thereby taking every advantage of depression in prices, we are prepared to furnish all kinds of

Rich & Beautiful Furniture

At Wholesale and Retail,

AND AT PRICES THAT

DEFY COMPETITION.

☞ We make a specialty in UPHOLSTERING all kinds of Furniture. Old Furniture re-upholstered and made as good as new.

All amounts due the old firm will be received and receipted in full by us; and all demands against the old firm will be paid by us.

We have also a full line of COTTAGE and CHEAPER GRADES OF FURNITURE.

Mr. BURRILL, former Manager for the retired firm of Hunn, Smith & Spencer, desires to thank his many patrons for past favors, and solicits not only them, but all those desiring Furniture of any description, either for cottage or mansion, to call and examine and they cannot fail to be suited.

Burrill, McEwen & Co.,
397, 398 & 399 Main Street
Buffalo, N. Y.

OLEAN HOUSE.

J. K. Van Campen, Prop'r.

This House has been Thoroughly Repaired and Newly Furnished. Barber Shop, Bath Room, Restaurant and Billiard Saloon attached. Room for 250 Guests. Barn room for 200 horses.

NOTICE.

U. S. Internal Revenue—Special Taxes.

MAY 1, 1874, to APRIL 30, 1875.

THE law of December 24, 1872, requires every person engaged in any business, avocation, or employment which renders him liable to a special tax to procure and place conspicuously in his establishment or place of business a stamp denoting the payment of said special tax for the special tax year beginning May 1, 1874, before commencing or continuing business after April 30, 1874.

The taxes embraced within the provisions of the law above quoted are the following, viz:

Rectifiers	$200 00
Dealers, retail liquor	25 00
Dealers, wholesale liquor	100 00
Dealers in malt liquors, wholesale	50 00
Dealers in malt liquors, retail	20 00
Dealers in leaf tobacco	25 00
Retail dealers in leaf tobacco	500 00
And on sales of over $1,000, fifty cents for every dollar in excess of $1,000.	
Dealers in manufactured tobacco	5 00
Manufacturers of stills	50 00
And for each still manufactured	20 00
And for each worm manufactured	20 00
Manufacturers of tobacco	10 00
Manufacturers of cigars	10 00
Peddlers of tobacco, first class (more than two horses)	50 00
Peddlers of tobacco, second class (two horses)	25 00
Peddlers of tobacco, third class (one horse)	15 00
Peddlers of tobacco, fourth class (on foot or public conveyance	10 00
Brewers of less than 500 barrels	50 00
Brewers of 500 barrels or more	100 00

Any person so liable who shall fail to comply with the foregoing requirements will be subject to severe penalties.

Persons or firms liable to pay any of the special taxes named above must apply to P. FORD, Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue at Smethport, McKean Co., Pa., and pay for and procure the Special Tax Stamp or Stamps they need, prior to May 1, 1874, and without further notice.

J. W. DOUGLASS, Com. Int. Rev.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of a Testatum writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Jefferson County, and to me directed, I shall expose to sale by public vendue or outcry at the Court House, in the borough of Smethport, on Friday, the 8th day of May, A. D. 1874, at 2 o'clock p. m. the following described property, to wit:

All that certain lot or parcel of land situate in the township of Bradford, McKean Co, Pa. bounded and described as follows, to wit:—Beginning at a post on the west bank of the Tunungwant Creek at its intersection with the north line of the State of Pennsylvania, thence west ninety-eight and five-tenth rods, more or less, to a post, thence south seventy five rods, more or less, to a post on the north line of lot Number 114, thence east eighty-three rods, more or less, to a post on the west bank of said Tunungwant Creek, and at the north-east corner of said lot No. 114, thence down the west bank of said Tunungwant creek by its various courses to the place of beginning. Containing forty seven acres and two-tenths of an acre, more or less. Being the east part of lot No. 112 and a part of Warrant No. 3427; all improved, with a two story frame dwelling house and outbuildings, one frame barn 30 x 40 feet, and a well of water thereon.

ALSO—One other piece of land situate in same township Beginning at a cucumber tree on the State Line of New York, and in the northwest corner of lot No. 112, thence south seventeen rods, more or less, to a post, thence east 201 rods, more or less, to a post, thence north 17 rods, more or less, to a post, on the State Line of New York, thence west by the said State Line 201 rods, more or less, to the place of beginning. Containing 21 3-10 acres, more or less, being the north part of lot No. 112, in Warrant No. 3427, about 5 acres improved, one two-story frame house, an orchard containing about 50 apple trees thereon.

Seized and taken in execution, and will be sold as the property of W. H. Glass, at the suit of Chas. H. Prescott.

M. N. POWELL, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Smethport, Pa., April 20, '74.

Executor's Notice.

WHEREAS LETTERS TESTAMENTARY TO the estate of Chas. B. Dean, deceased, late of the township of Eldred, have been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will make known the same to me without delay.
BENJ. BUNKER, Executor.
Eldred, April 2, 1874—6t.



TO OUR FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC.

We wish to call especial attention to our large and complete stock of **School Books, Miscellaneous Books, Stationery, Albums,** &c., which we bought for cash of the receiver appointed for BREED, LENT & Co., Buffalo, directly after their failure, AT TEN PER CENT. below the publisher's and manufacturer's prices to jobbers, we therefore DEFY competition, and are prepared to wholesale School Books to dealers in other parts of the county at bottom figures. Our stock of

CONFECTIONERY

is always complete, as we receive it in small quantities every few days thereby insuring its freshness. We also keep the very choicest brands of *CIGARS and TOBACCO* the market affords. Our FANCY GOODS, SUNDRIES, PERFUMERIES, &c., being selected with the greatest care from the best Importing Houses, we are enabled to offer as complete a line as can be found in this part of the country, at the lowest prices. We also keep strictly pure

WINES & LIQUORS

for medical use only. Prescriptions, recipes, &c., carefully prepared.

With many thanks for the liberal patronage we have so far enjoyed, we would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

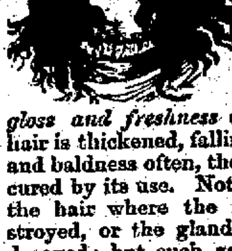
McCOY & REILLY.

SMETHPORT, Nov. 6. 1873.

Ayer's

Hair Vigor,

For restoring to Gray Hair its natural Vitality and Color.



A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. *It soon restores faded or gray hair to its original color, with the gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed; but such as remain can be saved by this application, and stimulated into activity, so that a new growth of hair is produced. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. The restoration of vitality it gives to the scalp arrests and prevents the formation of dandruff, which is often so uncleanly and offensive. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a HAIR DRESSING, nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich, glossy lustre, and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
LOWELL, MASS.

All kinds of

GRAINING

by a new process, in first class style, for half the usual price.

Address *Gys. B. Roth,*
Portville, Catt. Co., N. Y.
n18v11-6m]

TO MONEY LENDERS!

Smethport School Bonds.

A First Class Investment.

To those having money to lend the subscriber desires to call attention to the Bonds recently issued by the Board of Directors of the Smethport School District. These bonds bear interest at the rate of eight per centum per annum, and are payable in ten years. The interest is payable on the first of January of each year. It is the intention of the Board to issue only $5,500, and as part of that amount has already been taken, those who would like to invest in these bonds should apply at the earliest opportunity. They are in denominations of $100 each and can be had of the subscriber at his place of business in Smethport Borough after this date.

I. S. GLEASON
Sec'y Board of S. D.
Smethport, March 18, 1874.—tf]

Callar & Robinson,

DEALERS IN

Drugs, Paints,

Oils, Fancy Goods,

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,

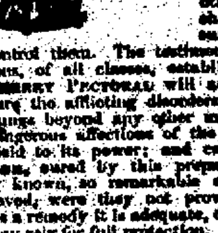
KANE, PA.

SMETHPORT ACADEMY

Ayer's

Cherry Pectoral,

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.



Among the great discoveries of modern science, few are of more real value to mankind than this effectual remedy for all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. A vast trial of its virtues, throughout this and other countries, has shown that it does surely and effectually control them. The testimony of our best citizens, of all classes, establishes the fact, that CHERRY PECTORAL will and does relieve and cure the afflicting disorders of the Throat and Lungs beyond any other medicine. The most dangerous affections of the Pulmonary Organs yield to its power; and cases of Consumption, cured by this preparation, are publicly known, so remarkable as hardly to be believed, were they not proven beyond dispute. As a remedy it is adequate, on which the public may rely for full protection. By curing Coughs, the forerunners of more serious disease, it saves unnumbered lives, and an amount of suffering not to be computed. It challenges trial, and convinces the most sceptical. Every family should keep it on hand as a protection against the early and unperceived attack of Pulmonary Affections, which are easily met at first, but which become incurable, and too often fatal, if neglected. Tender lungs need this defence; and it is unwise to be without it. As a safeguard to children, amid the distressing diseases which beset the Throat and Chest of childhood, CHERRY PECTORAL is invaluable; for, by its timely use, multitudes are rescued from premature graves, and saved to the love and affection centred on them. It acts speedily and surely against ordinary colds, securing sound and health-restoring sleep. No one will suffer troublesome Influenza and painful Bronchitis, when they know how easily they can be cured.

Originally the product of long, laborious, and successful chemical investigation, no cost or toil is spared in making every bottle in the utmost possible perfection. It may be confidently relied upon as possessing all the virtues it has ever exhibited, and capable of producing cures as memorable as the greatest it has ever effected.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Farm, Garden and Household.

The Household.

MIXTURE FOR POLISHING BRASS.—Take powdered rotten stone, half a pound; charcoal powder, half a pound; turpentine, half a pint; sweet oil, quarter of a pint. Mix them thoroughly together; apply to the brass, rubbing well; then finish with dry charcoal dust.

BLACK VARNISH.—Many persons frequently require a dull, black varnish for the exterior metal work of telescopes and books. Such a varnish is made by simply adding lamp black to any spirit varnish. It should be dried in a cool place. About three ounces of shellac, dissolved in a pint of alcohol, with lamp black sufficient to color it will answer every purpose. By adding more shellac a finer gloss is obtained. This is the varnish in use by pattern makers.

BLACKING FOR HARNESS.—Take beeswax 2 pounds; ivory black 2 ounces; Prussian blue, ground in oil, 1 ounce; turpentine, 1 ounce; copal varnish, ½ of an ounce, and melt all together in an earthern pipkin, until thoroughly mixed. The wax should be first melted, and the other ingredients added gradually. Before the mass becomes quite cold make it into balls and use by rubbing a little upon a brush and applying it to the harness. Polish lightly with an old silk handkerchief.

WHITE LIP SALVE.—Melt together equal weights of white wax, white sugar candy, spermaceti, and olive oil. Or (red) melt together four ounces of white wax, five ounces of olive oil, four drams of spermaceti, and add twenty drops of oil of lavender and two ounces of alkanet root. Or, two ounces of best olive oil, three ounces of spermaceti and of white wax, with four drams of alkanet root; melt, strain, and add three drops of oil of rhodium wood. The above is an excellent salve for sore or chapped lips.

Diseases of Cows.

A cow doctor of our acquaintance, says the N. Y. Sun, who has had an experience of nearly forty years, says: "Early spring is my harvest, and I get little time to rest either night or day." We asked him why, and he replied: "Want of plenty of nutritious food and shelter from cold give me nine-tenths of my practice." If cows were furnished with plenty of good food and warm stables in winter, the cow doctor would have little to do in the spring. As a proof of this assertion we have only to notice how quickly diseases disappear after the grass starts, and the animals are turned out to pasture. Horn-ail, hollow-tail, and many similar imaginary diseases so much talked about during the latter part of winter or early spring, are mainly the result of constipation, caused by feeding exclusively dry, coarse food, and exposure to cold storms. Reverse the order of treatment and these diseases would disappear from the farmers' stables in winter as quickly as they do from his pastures in summer. Catarrh, inflammation on the lungs, and similar diseases, all have their origin in exposure to cold or wet. Mange is brought on by half-starving in winter and keeping the animals in filthy, ill-ventilated stables. It becomes contagious, and frequently spreads among healthy animals. Ointment, composed mainly of sulphur, is the most effectual remedy. Lice, of course, show neglect, as no healthy, well fed, and well-housed animal is ever troubled with these parasites. Grubs in the back or skin are the larvæ of the gad-fly, the eggs being deposited the previous season, while the animal was out in pasture. When found, they should be removed by merely puncturing the skin with a sharp-pointed knife, and then a slight squeeze will throw them out.

The Earth Worm.

If we examine the common earth worm found in our gardens, his long body is found divided or marked into rings or segments. On each of the latter are discovered sets of bristles, rough and short, which are used to enable the creature to climb or creep upon the ground. They appear to be deprived of eyes, and are also without teeth, but their sense of feeling is very acute, as is observed by their sudden return into the ground when touched. They possess a mouth, with two prominent lips. They live in moist earth, and their food consists principally of decomposed or decaying vegetables. In an economical point of view nature has given them greater advantages than ourselves; for while man, to perpetuate his race, is obliged to join in wedlock a separate individual, a female, and thus support two in the struggle for life, the groveling worm, in his own individual organism, contains both the male and female element, and thus this creature, singly and alone, within its individual self, by the aid of its sexual organs, reproduces and perpetuates its species.

A Wayside Lesson.

A good woman searching out the children of want, one cold day last winter, tried to open a door in the third story of a wretched tenement house, when she heard a little voice say:

"Pull the string up high! pull the string up high!" She looked up and saw a string, which, on being pulled, lifted a latch; and she opened the door upon two children, all alone. Very cold and pitiful they looked.

"Do you take care of yourselves, little ones?" asked the good woman.

"God takes care of us," said the older.

"And are you not very cold? No fire on a day like this!"

"Oh, when we are very cold we creep under the quilt, and I put my arms round Tommy, and Tommy puts his round me, and we say, 'Now I lay me,' and then we get warm," said the little girl.

"And what have you to eat, pray?"

"When granny comes home she fetches something. Granny says God has enough. Granny calls us God's sparrows; and we say, 'Our Father,' and 'daily bread' every day. God is our father."

Tears came into the good woman's eyes. She had a mistrusting spirit herself; but these two little "sparrows," perched in that upper chamber, taught her a lesson of faith and trust she will never forget.

In 1805 there was but one man in this country who could make drawings for cotton machinery. His name was Ogden, and he was abducted from Liverpool to Providence, R. I., in those days a great offense. When it was discovered in Manchester his wife and children were turned out of employment, and came on the parish, but were soon sent to America.

The way to fame is like the way to heaven—through tribulation.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship Malva, with the body of Dr. Livingstone on board, arrived at Southampton, England. The remains were disembarked, were formally received by the Mayor, and escorted to the railway station. During the passage of the procession minute guns were fired and the bells of the city tolled. Merchants closed their stores and flags were placed at half-mast.... A shocking explosion occurred in a coal mine at Dukinfield, near Ashton-Under-Lyne, Lancashire. A large number of miners were killed and injured, many of the latter being terribly burned. Fifty-three bodies have been recovered. These are believed to have been all that were killed. One hundred men, who were left in the mine alive after the accident, were safely rescued. The explosion was caused by the use of naked lights......A duel was fought at Touline, near Bay St. Louis, Mississippi, between Wallace Wood and A. J. Buckmain. The weapons were dueling pistols, and the distance twelve paces. Buckmain was shot through the thigh at the first fire; Wood was unhurt. The entire party, all of whom are from New Orleans, were arrested by the Mississippi authorities. The party includes several newspaper reporters.... A tornado passed over and through Nashville from West to East, doing an immense amount of damage. It struck the city at the fair grounds, passing diagonally through the city and out by the University and Mount Olivet Cemetery. Its width seems to have been about a quarter of a mile. Many poor families are rendered homeless. It is feared there has been serious damage to property and loss of life along its track.

The Ohio Constitutional Convention took the female suffrage question from the table and killed it; forty-one votes against and forty-nine in favor, being four less than a constitutional majority. The convention adopted the present educational article, with the addition that women having the qualifications of electors except as to sex may hold any office under the school laws except State Commissioner of Schools ....Alice Mason Sumner, the divorced wife of the late lamented Senator, has filed a petition in the Probate Court, of Boston, asking that her name may be changed to that of Alice Mason, for the reason that "she had been divorced from her late husband, who has since deceased, and desires to resume her maiden name." The citation has issued, and the case will be heard on Monday, May 4, next.. The New England Methodist Conference has adopted the report of its Committee on Temperance which contained a resolve that, "as patriotic citizens, philanthropists, and ministers of the Lord Jesus, we can hold no attitude toward the vast system of iniquity other than that of total abstinence from the use, and in favor of the legal prohibition of the sale of intoxicating drinks."

The U. S. House Committee on Territories agreed to report a bill for the admission of New Mexico into the Union as a State..... The trial of Archbishop Ledochowski at Berlin, for violation of the Ecclesiastical laws, resulted in conviction, and he has been sentenced in contumaciam to dismissal from his see. No appeal from the judgment will be allowed.... Owing to what he regards as the unfavorable action of the International Commission in regard to tolls on tonnage through the Suez Canal, M. de Lesseps threatens to dismiss his pilots and extinguish the lights in the lighthouses, thus virtually closing the canal

The Grand Jury in Exeter, N. H., have found an indictment against the Eastern Railroad Company for causing the death of James D. Pillow, at Portsmouth.

The Texas Highwaymen.

I have just seen, says a writer in the Galveston News, one of the passengers on the stage which was robbed by highwaymen, who reports that the robbery occurred about two miles this side of the Blanco river, in Hays county, and about twenty-two miles from Austin. There were three robbers, who rode up to the stage from the rear, two being on sorrel horses, the other on a paint horse. They commanded the driver to halt, each holding a pair of six-shooters in their hands, saying there was a man on the stage who had murdered their brother. They then commanded the driver to drive some 200 yards from the road on the prairie, where they ordered a second halt and commanded the passengers to get out and surrender their arms. The passengers were sitting in a row. One passenger had a Derringer in his pocket and another had a six-shooter in his satchel on the top of the stage, both of which were taken possession of. They then commanded the passengers to hand over their money and valuables, but as some reluctance was exhibited, two stood guard.

The leader searched their pockets. They spoke to the leader as Bill. He, after taking all the money possible to get—some $1,500 and four gold watches—broke open their trunks; but finding nothing tempting, cut open the mail sacks, which they also found worthless to them. They changed horses and left, riding three of the stage horses and leading their own and one stage horse, which horse soon came back. They took off one mail bag.

They are described as follows: One about twenty years old, light complexion and hair, smooth face, spare build, about five feet nine inches high, weighs about 135 pounds; another about three inches taller, with light mustache and chin whiskers, about twenty-three years old; the third was about twenty-four years old, about five feet eight inches high, with light mustache. After committing the robbery they rode off rather hurriedly toward the West. The above descriptions answer well to that of two of the James' boys and McCoy, of Missouri, who have so often been mentioned in connection with the daring robberies in that State.

There were only eight men and one lady in the stage.

A Japanese Beauty Described.

A face of classical beauty, according to Japanese notions, combined with great modesty of expression, black hair turned up and ornamented with long gold pins and scarlet crape flowers, an outer robe of the most costly silk, embroidered in gold and confined at the waist by a scarf, upon which the highest female art has been expended in ornament, and tied in a large bow behind, the ends flowing over a long train formed by seven or eight silk petticoats, each longer and richer than the other. She must be accomplished in music, embroidery, singing, and, above all, in skillfully improvising verses for the delectation of her future lord. Duty, a bundle of keys, weekly accounts, and good housewifery, are all very well. They are expected—the Japanese gentleman requires all that; but he wishes—nay, insists upon the marriage-yoke being entwined with roses and padded with the softest silk. It must not chafe; if it does, off he goes to his club, or, what is nearly as bad, his tea-house. The law allows him to do so, and is he not lord of the land?

XLIIId CONGRESS.

SENATE.

The House bill amendatory of the act for enrolling and licensing ships or vessels to be employed in the coasting trade and fisheries for regulating the same was passed.

Mr. Morton, of Ind., introduced a bill providing that postage upon documents printed by authority of Congress, or by either House thereof, shall not require to be prepaid, but may be left to be paid by persons receiving them. Referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post Roads.

Mr. Anthony, from the Printing Committee, reported back the memorial of certain employing printers at Washington, D. C., in reference to the management of the Government printing office, with a bill to further regulate the public printing, which provides that the Congressional printer shall have the work done in the most economical manner consistent with its proper performance, and the prices paid for work shall not exceed those paid in Baltimore, Philadelphia, or New York, and authorizing him to have work done by private contract when it may be to the best interests of the Government. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. Scott, of Pa., from the Committee on Claims, reported unfavorably on the memorial of the Mercantile Insurance Company of New York, to be reimbursed for $6,000 in greenbacks insured in that company and lost at sea.

Mr. Carpenter, of Wis., in calling up the Louisiana bill, said he was in New Orleans last May when there was a great excitement there, and in a public speech he pledged himself to the people that if they would stop violence and submit to the Kellogg Government he would do what he could to present their case to Congress. They had kept their part of the contract, and he proposed to keep his. Mr. Morton in reply said one of the chief disturbing elements in Louisiana at present was the fact that this bill was pending in the Senate. He believed a great majority of the people of Louisiana acquiesced in the Kellogg Government.

The territorial railroad bill was read a third time and passed—yeas, 30; nays, 13.

Senator Frelinghuysen, of N J., from the Committee on Judiciary, reported back the Civil Rights bill introduced on the first day of the session by the late Senator Sumner, with an amendment, and recommendation of the majority of the committee that it be passed as amended. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. Windom, of Minn., called up the bill to enable the Mennonites of Russia to effect a permanent settlement on the public lands of the United States. Mr. Ferry, of Conn., said he had received information that these Mennonites desired to leave Russia on account of the Russian Government requiring them to perform military duty, and that in this country they expected to be exempted from such service. He was not willing that any such body of people should come here under the protection of our laws, settle within our territory, and be exempted from contributing their share to the common defense. In his belief, if an amendment be inserted in the bill requiring them to become citizens of the United States not one of them would settle here.

The House bill amendatory of the acts to provide a national currency, and to establish free banking, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Carpenter, of Wis., introduced resolutions setting forth that the people of Cuba have declared themselves free and independent of Spain, have established a government for themselves and abolished negro slavery, and for more than five years have successfully resisted all the efforts of Spain to reduce them to submission and re-establish the condition of negro slavery in that island, and that the war between Spain and Cuba has been and is now being conducted with a degree of barbarity shocking to all Christendom, and there is no reasonable prospect that Spain will ever be able to re-establish dominion over the people of Cuba, and that it has become the duty of the United States to recognize Cuba as one of the independent nations of the earth, and that the United States will observe strict neutrality between the contending parties during the further prosecution of the war, and will accord to each of them belligerent rights and equal privileges and advantages in all ports and places within the United States

HOUSE.

In the discussion of the finance question, Mr Butler, of Massachusetts, urged the passage of the Senate bill, and intimated his belief that the President would not veto a bill which would legalize his own action. Mr Kellogg, of Conn., asked Mr. Butler whether he had understood him to say that the President would not veto the Senate bill. The Speaker (interrupting)—That is an improper question never to be discussed. Mr. Kellogg.—That is precisely why I ask the question. The Speaker—The Chair did not observe the gentleman from Massachusetts use the phrase, or he would have stopped him. It is an invasion of the dignity and rights of the House of Representatives to allude to the possibility of the President vetoing a bill. After further discussion in the same vein the House began to vote. The first vote was on Mr Butler's motion to lay on the table the motion to reconsider the vote postponing the House bill, and it was defeated by the casting vote of the Speaker amid great excitement. The vote was announced as yeas 126, nays 126; whereupon the Speaker voted No. The various amendments offered to the bill were defeated. Mr. Beny moved to strike out the eighth section of the bill, which provides for the monthly issue of two millions of gold notes as a substitute for that amount of legal tender notes, to be canceled and destroyed and not reissued. Agreed to.

Mr. Packer, of Pa., Chairman of the Post-Office Committee, moved to suspend the rules, and pass the bill for the free exchange of newspapers between publishers and the free transmission of newspapers by mail within the county of their publication. The motion was agreed to, and the bill was passed—yeas, 178, nays, 41. The text of the bill is as follows:

That from and after the passage of this act the following mail matter will be allowed to pass free in the mail: First, newspapers, periodicals, and magazines reciprocally interchanged between publishers, and not exceeding sixteen ounces in weight, to be confined to a single copy of each publication; second, newspapers, one copy to each actual subscriber residing or receiving the same within the county where the same is published, but carriers shall not be required to distribute such papers unless postage is paid upon them at the usual rates.

The Senate currency bill was taken up in the House and after discussion the bill passed by a vote of 140 to 102. The bill goes to the President for his signature, and if signed fixes the maximum amount of United States notes in circulation at $400,000,000.

Mr. Woodford, of N. Y., from the Committee on Civil Service Reform, reported a bill to provide for a commission to reorganize the customs service. Referred to the Committee of the Whole. Bills for the reorganization of the Treasury Department were presented.

The bill known as the House Currency bill was taken up, and passed by a vote of 123 to 125. Several amendments to the bill were offered but rejected, and the bill passed as originally presented. The status of the finance question now is that while the House bill has to await the action of the Senate, which may or may not be favorable, or may be delayed indefinitely, the Senate bill, which has passed the House, goes directly to the President for his signature.

Mr. Dundy, of Ohio, from the Committee on Mileage, reported a bill to abolish mileage to members of Congress, and providing that they shall be paid their actual traveling expenses to and from Washington once each session. He demanded the previous question, which was not seconded—60 to 71. Mr. Maynard, of Tenn., moved to recommit. Mr. Young, of Ga., moved to table. Rejected—64 to 160. Mr. Dundy again moved the previous question, and it was seconded. The motion to recommit was rejected, and the bill was then passed—yeas, 186; nays, 42.

Mr. Hale, of N. Y., moved to make the Congressional printer an officer of the United States, instead of, as now, an officer of the Senate. Adopted.

Mr. Holman, of Ind., moved to reduce the item of the President's salary, in the appropriation bill, from $50,000 to $25,000. He argued that the increase of salaries last session, including the President's salary, was unconstitutional. Hale, of Me., Butler, of Mass., and others opposed the amendment. The discussion resulted in a personal encounter, in which Cox, of N. Y., and Butler and Dawes, of Mass., took part.

Mr. Purman, of Fla., moved to strike out the proviso which forbids the publication of the laws in newspapers after March, 1875. He advocated his amendment as preventing the abolition of a subsidy of $60,000 to newspapers. He believed in party newspapers; but he had no respect for so-called "independent" papers, which were "neither fish, flesh nor fowl, nor even good red herring." He also protested against the repeal of the franking privilege, which had been one of the greatest acts of injustice ever perpetrated on the people living outside the large cities. Dunnell, of Minn., advocated the measure, and other members took part in it, and the motion to strike out the provision which appropriates $60,000 for the publication of the laws, was rejected.

Largest Tunnels in the World.

The completion of the Hoosac tunnel and the rapid progress of the Sutro, have caused the miners, both in the East and the West of America, to look with interest upon what has been and is projected in connection with tunnel driving. It is in Germany that the great tunnels have been constructed, and these have been made exclusively for mining. There is the great tunnel at Freiberg, 24 miles long; the Ernst-August and the Georg at Clausthal, 13½ and 10¼ miles respectively; the Joseph II. at Shemnitz, 9¾ miles; the Rothschonberg at Freiberg, 8 miles; the Mont Cenis, 7½ miles, which about completes the European list. In the United States we have the Hoosac, in Massachusetts, 5 miles long; the Sutro, in Nevada, for opening up the celebrated Comstock lode. This tunnel, although only 4 miles long, will, with its ramifications to the various mines of the district, prove one of the most important in America. The Sierra Madre tunnel at Black Hawk, commenced during the present year, and which will be 12 miles long, as well as the San Carlos and Union Pacific tunnels, which are under 2½ miles. The Ernst-August tunnel was driven at the rate of a mile per annum, and it will be interesting to notice how long it will take the Americans, with all the approved appliances at present at command, to complete the nearly similar Sierra Madre tunnel.

BOGUS.—A Sunday-school teacher was in the habit of making a collection in his juvenile class for missionary objects. He was not a little surprised one day to find a counterfeit shilling among the coppers; and on asking the class who put it there, the donor was pointed out to him by one who had seen him deposit it.

"Didn't you know that this was good for nothing?" said the teacher.

"Yes," answered the boy.

"Then what did you put it in the box for?"

The boy coolly replied, "I didn't s'pose the little heathens would know the difference, so I thought it would be just as good for them."

A Word in Season.

Health is a blessing, which comparatively few enjoy in all its fullness. Those endowed by nature with robust frames and vigorous constitutions should be careful not to trifle with them. When we enter the seasons of periodic fevers, the increased heat of the sun develops a miasma which pervades the air. The evil is inextinguishable; our duty to guard against it is imperative! Fortunately for those whose lot is cast in low marshy districts or new clearings, nature provides a cure and preventive. DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS are endowed with rare prophylactic or disease-preventing powers, and as "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," should be taken in the full vigor of health, so as to fortify the system against the assault of summer disease, and thus secure by their life-giving, strengthening, restorative, and antiseptic virtues, a defense against atmospheric poison.—Com.

Warranted.

Four to six bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery are warranted to cure Salt Rheum or Tetter and the worst kind of Pimples on the face. Two to four bottles are warranted to clear the system of Boils, Carbuncles and Sores. Four to six bottles are warranted to cure the worst kind of Erysipelas and Blotches among the hair. Six to ten bottles are warranted to cure Running of the Ears and Corrupt or Running Ulcers. Eight to ten bottles are warranted to cure Scrofulous Sores and Swellings. Two to six bottles are warranted to cure Liver Complaint.

A WONDER TO HERSELF.

TANKTOWN, Delaware Co., O., March 20, 1873.
To Dr. R. V. PIERCE:

Your Discovery needs only a fair trial and it will do all you recommend it to do and more too. When I was fifteen I caught cold and for twenty-eight years I have been a perfect wreck of disease, and all the medicines and doctors' bills have run up at times to two and three hundred dollars, and never any better but, worse, when I gave up all hope but spring of living the summer through. I received one of your Account Books and told my husband after reading it that it was too late to try further, but he said it was never too late. He went and bought two bottles, and I found it was helping me very much. Since 1841 I was troubled with Catarrh and Sore Throat, and was almost entirely deaf in one ear and my voice was as dull as could be. There was constant pain in my head. Now my head is as sound as a dollar, my voice is clear, and I have used ten bottles of your Discovery. It has cured me of Catarrh, Sore Throat, Heart Disease, Spine Affection and Torpid Liver. My Liver was very bad. My skin was rough. When I put my hand on my body it was like fish scales. Now it is as smooth and soft as a child's. In conclusion I will say I have been well for three months. I am a wonder to myself and friends. This is but an imperfect statement, half has not been told.

Yours with respect, HESTER LACKEY.

Many persons suffer with sick headache and nervous headache, usually induced by costiveness, indigestion, &c. Such persons will find relief if not cure, by keeping the bowels open with small doses of Parsons' Purgative Pills.—[Com.

PERUVIAN SYRUP—an iron tonic.—[Com.

Have you inflammatory sore throat, stiff joints, or lameness from any cause whatever? Have you rheumatic or other pains in any part of the body? If so, use Johnson's Anodyne Liniment, internally and externally.—[Com.

The Markets.

NEW YORK.

Beef Cattle—Prime to Extra	.12	a .13
First quality	.11½	a .12½
Second	.10½	a .11
Ordinary thin Cattle	.09	a .10
Inferior	.08½	a .09
Milch Cows	25.00	a80.00
Hogs—Live	.05½	a .07¼
Dressed	.09½	a .08¼
Sheep	.04½	a .07¼
Cotton—Middling	.17½	a .17¾
Flour—Extra Western	6.60	a 7.00
State Extra	6.65	a 6.85
Wheat—Red Western	1.64	a 1.65
No. 2 Spring	1.60	a 1.63
Rye	1.10	a 1.13
Barley—Malt	1.80	a 2.30
Oats—Mixed Western	.62	a .64
Corn—Mixed Western	.87	a .92
Hay—per ton	10.00	a22.00
Straw—per ton	10.00	a17.00
Hops.....'73, 20a 35—'69s	.03	a .15
Pork—Mess	14.00	a17.00
Lard	.09½	a .10¼
Petroleum—Crude......07½a9½.	Refined	15½
Butter—State	.33	a .36
Ohio Fine	.31	a .32
" Yellow	.30	a .31
Western Ordinary	.20	a .23
Pennsylvania fine	.32	a .34
Cheese—State Factory	.10	a .16
" Skimmed	.05	a .06
Ohio	.10	a .15½
Eggs—State	.17	a .17½

BUFFALO.

Beef Cattle	4.25	a 5.90
Sheep	6.27½	a 7.75
Hogs—Live	5.50	a 5.60
Flour	8.75	a 9.00
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1.30	a 1.44
Corn	.81	a .86
Oats	.53	a .55
Rye	1.05	a 1.05
Barley	1.56	a 1.90
Lard	.10	a .10½

ALBANY.

Wheat	1.46	a 1.86
Rye—State	1.10	a 1.12
Corn—Mixed	.87	a .87
Barley—State	1.75	a 1.90
Oats—State	.63	a .63

PHILADELPHIA.

Flour—Penn. Extra	7.50	a 8.25
Wheat—Western Red	1.70	a 1.70
Corn—Yellow	.87	a .88
Mixed	.82	a .84
Petroleum—Crude	11½	Refined 15½
Clover Seed	9.00	a10.00
Timothy	3.15	a 3.10

BALTIMORE.

Cotton—Low Middlings	.15½	a .15¾
Flour—Extra	7.25	a 8.25
Wheat	1.80	a 1.85
Corn—Yellow	.85	a .86
Oats	.66	a .72

Strange Dance.

In some districts of India it is the custom to hold what is known as a devil's dance, when strings are passed through the flesh of young men on both sides of the body. The dancers sometimes die from their injuries. There is a resemblance between this custom and that of the Sioux Indians, who at intervals have feasts and dances, in which young men who aspire to be warriors have strings of buffalo hide passed through the flesh on both sides of the breast, the ends of the strings being attached to a cross pole, or to buffalo skulls. The would-be braves must dance without food or drink until the flesh gives way and they are liberated from torture. The two customs may have had the same origin.

THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE OF AN OLD NURSE.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP IS THE PRESCRIPTION OF one of the best Female Physicians and Nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health, and comfort to mother and child. We believe it to be the Best and Surest Remedy in the World in all cases of DYSENTERY and DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from Teething or from any other cause. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None Genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS is on the outside wrapper.

SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS.

CHILDREN OFTEN LOOK PALE AND SICK

from no other cause than having worms in the stomach.

BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS

will destroy Worms without injury to the child, being perfectly WHITE, and free from all coloring or other injurious ingredients usually used in worm preparations.

CURTIS & BROWN, Proprietors,
No. 215 Fulton Street, New York.

Sold by Druggists and Chemists, and dealers in Medicines at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOX.

HOUSEHOLD PANACEA AND FAMILY LINIMENT.

Why will You Suffer? To all persons suffering from Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramps in the limbs or stomach, Bilious Colic, Pain in the back, bowels or side, we would say THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA AND FAMILY LINIMENT is of all others the remedy you want for internal and external use It has cured the above complaints in thousands of cases. There is no mistake about it. Try it. Sold by all Druggists

HOUSEHOLD PANACEA AND FAMILY LINIMENT.

"NOTHING BETTER." Cutler Bros. Boston Dr. John Ware. celebrated VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM, for Colds and Consumption.

The Penn Mutual Life WANTED. Insurance Co., of Philadelphia, an old and reliable Life Company, desires an Agent in every portion of this State in which it is not now represented It is a strictly Mutual Company, returns its surplus premiums to its members every year, and as its expenses are small furnishes them Insurance at the lowest possible rates. All of its Policies are non-forfeitable for their value after the third year Liberal Commission contracts, made with reliable men. Apply to H. S. STEPHENS, V. Pres't, 921 Chestnut St., Phila., or to J. W. IREDELL, Gen West Supt., Cincinnati

SEEDS. D. LANDRETH & SON Philadelphia. LANDRETH'S Rural Register and Almanac will be mailed without charge to all who apply.

LEARN TELEGRAPHY. Wanted immediately 50 Persons to prepare themselves to fill lucrative positions Address J. P. ABERNETHY Supt Tel Cleveland, O

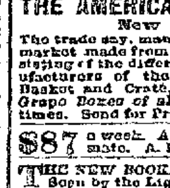
THE AMERICAN BASKET COMPANY, New Britain, Conn.,

The trade say, manufacture the best basket in the market made from Bamboo Rattan and Splint, consisting of the different kinds called for. Also manufacturers of the Celebrated American Berry Basket and Crate, Verbona and Plant Baskets Grape Boxes of all sizes, at prices to suit the times. Send for Price List.

$87 a week. Agents wanted. Business legitimate. A. Broomhall, Muscatine Iowa

"THE NEW BOOK.—"Religion and the Bible as Seen by the Light of the Nineteenth Century," by J. Wilson, A M., author of Phrasis English Grammar, &c. Price, 60 cts., sent by mail, paid Address the Author, Newark, Wayne Co. N. Y.

LOVERS GUIDE (New Edition) 208 pages, illustrated. Model love letters—art of gaining love of and marrying who and when you please—how to be handsome—cures for hundreds of diseases, also many new secrets, arts, mysteries, money making methods, &c. Price only 25 cents. Address,
STEPHENS & CO., Publishers, Chicago, Ill.



For full descriptive Circulars send to the Elastic Truss Co., 683 Broadway, New York.

MITCHELL'S ATLAS of the WORLD! The BEST AND CHEAPEST ever Published. AGENTS WANTED—to whom the Largest Commissions will be paid. For full particulars, address the Publishers.
BRADLEY & COMPANY, No. 66 North 4th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
☞Also Publishers of Standard Religious Works, Illustrated Family Bibles, &c., &c.

PORTRAIT OF Charles Sumner. Size 24x30. Price, $1.60. Sent postpaid on receipt of the price. Agents wanted in every city and town. Address LEE & SHEPARD, Boston.

THIS PRINTING INK was manufactured by W. D. WILSON & Co., Harper's Buildings, N. Y. It is for sale by N. Y. Newspaper Union, 150 Worth Street, in 10 lb. and 25 lb. packages. Also a full assortment of Job Inks.

Agents Wanted.—Men or women. $34 a week, or $100 forfeited. Valuable samples free. Write at once to F. M. REED, Eighth Street, New York.

1874. "DOMESTIC." This Sewing Machine gives the best satisfaction to the user, is paid for most readily, and is the best of all to sell. If there is no "Domestic" agent in your town, apply to DOMESTIC S. M. CO., New York.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE HISTORY OF THE GRANGE MOVEMENT OR THE FARMER'S WAR AGAINST MONOPOLIES.

Read what leading Grangers say of this Book:
T. A. THOMPSON, Esq., Lecturer of the National Grange, writes. "There is a great demand for information concerning the Order. This you have met in your History of the Grange Movement in an admirable manner. The work is opportune, and merits an extensive circulation."
Col. A. B. SMEDLEY, Master of the Iowa State Grange, writes: "I have received your very excellent book; am much pleased with it. Many thanks for the copy sent me. I prize it highly."
D. B. MAUGER, Esq., Master of the Penn's State Grange, writes: "I return to you my sincere thanks for the History of the Grange Movement. I have perused it with much interest. It is indeed stored with 'Golden Grain' for every Patron's family, and should be in the household of every Patron in the land. I can cheerfully recommend it."
Send for specimen pages and circulars containing terms to Agents and many more endorsements from leading Grangers. Address, NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

15,000 Sold in 60 Days. AGENTS WANTED Everywhere for the best selling book of the year, Ten Years' Washington By Mary Clemmer Ames. It portrays the "inner life," wonders, marvels, mysteries, secret doings, etc., of the Capital, as a wide-awake "Woman sees them." It is the raciest, brightest, and best new book out, actually overflowing with good things for all. It is popular everywhere, with everybody, and is selling far and wide by thousands. One agent took 446 orders in one township; another has averaged [illegible] each week for [illegible] months. It excels all other books, and is best liked where it is the best known. It has no successful competitor; is splendidly illustrated; superbly bound. Now is the time for all canvassers, both ladies and gentlemen, to make money. Agents wanted in every township. Send for circulars, terms, and [illegible] testimonials and our large terms. Address A. D. WORTHINGTON & CO., Hartford, Conn.

BUY J. & P. COATS' BLACK THREAD for your MACHINE.

THE MORMON WIFE. AGENTS Wanted for this fearless book. It comprises the Adventures and Experiences of a Woman—written by herself—for years the wife of a Mormon Prophet—disclosing all that is mysterious, wicked and startling. Full of thrilling adventure, humorous and pathetic scenes—the most fascinating book extant. Portraits of the authoress and of leading Mormons—men and women—Life and Scenes in Utah, &c. For circulars, address HARTFORD PUBLISHING CO., Hartford, Conn.

AGENTS make more money selling SILVER'S PATENT BROOM, than any other article. One Agent made $730 in 21 days. Recommended by Am. Agriculturist and over 100,000 families using them. Circulars free. CLEGG & CO., 38 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

NEW BOOK. Nothing Like it in Literature. Agents wanted for Science in Story, by Dr. E. B. Foote. Select your territory, &c. Address, Murray Hill Publishing Co., 129 East 28th Street, N. Y.

Colorado for Invalids and Tourists. Its advantages for Consumptives and Asthmatics. Full particulars given free. Address, A. E. PATTERSON, Fort Collins, Colorado

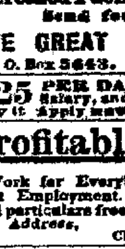
$25 Per Day guaranteed using our Well Auger and Drills. Catalogue free. W. W. Aller, St. Louis, Mo.

BOOK of Medical Wonders. Should be read by all. Sent free for 2 stamps. Address Dr. BONAPARTE, Cincinnati, O.

GREAT REDUCTION. TEAS AND COFFEES AT WHOLESALE PRICES. Increased Facilities to Club Organizers Send for New Price-List.
THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO., P. O. Box 5643. 31 and 33 Vesey St., N. Y.

$25 PER DAY Commission or $30 a week Salary, and expenses. We offer it and will pay it. Apply now. G. WEBBER & Co., Marion, O.

Profitable Employment. Work for Everybody. Good Wages. Permanent Employment. Men and Women wanted. Full particulars free. Address, W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, O., or St. Louis, Mo.



PORTABLE Soda Fountains! $40, $50, $75 & $100. GOOD, DURABLE AND CHEAP; Shipped Ready for Use. Manufactured by J. W. CHAPMAN & Co., MADISON, IND. ☞ Send for a Catalogue.

DR. SAM'L S. FITCH'S FAMILY PHYSICIAN Will be sent free by mail to any one sending their address to 714 Broadway New York.

AGENTS WANTED for the new book, LIFE AND ADVENTURES OF Kit Carson from facts dictated by himself. The only true and authentic life of America's greatest HUNTER, TRAPPER, SCOUT and GUIDE, ever published. Full and complete descriptions of the Indian tribes of the FAR WEST, as seen by Kit Carson, with a full reliable account of the "MODOCS," and the MODOC WAR. As a work of HISTORY, it is invaluable.

Read Carson's Certificate. Taos, New Mexico. This is to certify that DeWitt C. Peters, M. D., Surgeon U.S.A. is the only person I ever authorized to write my life and adventures.

Yours &c
C Carson

It is meeting with an unprecedented sale, agents taking from 10 to 20 orders a day. Illustrated circulars sent free to all applicants. Address DUSTIN, GILMAN & CO., Hartford, Conn.

$100 A MONTH TO AGENTS to sell the IMPROVED HOME SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE, the only low priced Lock Stitch Sewing Machine ever invented. Address JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., Boston, Mass., N. Y. City, or Pittsburgh, Pa.

ADVERTISERS! Send 25 cts. to GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 41 Park Row, New York, for their Pamphlet of 100 pages, containing lists of 3000 newspapers, and estimates showing cost of advertising.

FLORENCE. The Long-contested Suit of the FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO. against the Singer, Wheeler & Wilson, and Grover & Baker Companies, involving over $250,000, Is finally decided by the Supreme Court of the United States in favor of the FLORENCE, which alone has Broken the Monopoly of High Prices. THE NEW FLORENCE Is the ONLY machine that sews backward and forward, or to right and left. Simplest—Cheapest—Best. SOLD FOR CASH ONLY. SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS AND DEALERS. April, 1874. Florence, Mass.

TEA. TEA AGENTS wanted in town and country to sell TEA, or get up club orders for the largest Tea Company in America. Importers' prices and inducements to Agents. Send for Circular. Address ROBERT WELLS 43 Vesey St., N. Y. P. O. Box. 1287

THE BEST YET Agents Make $150 a Over per Month, selling our new MAPS, PICTURES, CHROMOS, &c. new Map of NEW YORK STATE. Send for 1874 Catalogue and see our new offers. E. C. BRIDGMAN, 5 Barclay Street, N. Y.

ANY ONE sending us the address of ten persons, with 10 cts. will receive free, a beautiful Chromo and instructions how to get rich, post-paid. City Novelty Co., 108 South 8th St., Phila., Pa.

HO! FOR COLORADO! With its glorious climate, magnificent scenery mining resources, stock growing, farming and health advantages. General and special information given free. Address A. E. PATTERSON, Fort Collins, Colorado.

WHY NOT. Send 25 cts. with addresses of 5 others and receive postpaid a Fine Chromo, 7x9 worth $1.50 and instructions to clear $10 a day. PLUMB & Co., 108 South 8th St., Phila., Pa.

HOMŒOPATHIC DOMESTIC MEDICINE. BY LAURIE & McCLATCHEY. The fifth edition within three years; just received. It is the most complete and reliable work in print; 1,037 pages, substantially bound, price $5. A mahogany case with complete set of 104 medicines for $12. Book and case sent to any part of the United States and Canada on receipt of $17. N. B.—It saves twice its cost in every family with children each year. Address BOERICKE & TAFEL, Homœpathic Pharmacy, 145 Grand St., New York. Established in 1835. Send for descriptive circular.

Iron in the Blood



THE PERUVIAN SYRUP Vitalizes and Enriches the Blood, Tones up the System, Builds up the Broken-down, Cures Female Complaints, Dropsy, Debility, Humors, Dyspepsia, &c. Thousands have been changed by the use of this remedy from weak, sickly, suffering creatures, to strong, healthy, and happy men and women; and invalids cannot reasonably hesitate to give it a trial. Caution.—Be sure you get the right article. See that "Peruvian Syrup" is blown in the glass. Pamphlets free. Send for one. SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, Proprietors, Boston, Mass. For sale by druggists generally.

PUTS & CALLS $10 to $100 invested in Wall St. often leads to a fortune. No risk. 32-page pamphlet free. Valentine Tumbridge & Co., Bankers and Brokers, 39 Wall St., N. Y.

CONSUMPTION And Its Cure. WILLSON'S Carbolated Cod Liver Oil is a scientific combination of two well-known medicines. Its theory is to build up the system and... Physicians find the Aquarium correct. The real... Carbolic Acid ... the most powerful antiseptic in the known world. Entering into the circulation, it at once grapples with corruption, and decay ceases ... of disease. Cod Liver Oil is Nature's ... assistant in resisting Consumption. Put up in large wedge-shaped bottles bearing the inventor's signature, and is sold by the best Druggists. Prepared by J. H. WILLSON, 83 John Street, New York.

VINEGAR BITTERS



Dr. J. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are a purely Vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of VINEGAR BITTERS?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and a life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of VINEGAR BITTERS in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to. They are a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, in Bilious Diseases.

The properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are Aperient, Diaphoretic, Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Alterative and Anti-Bilious.

Grateful Thousands proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and vital organs wasted beyond repair.

Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to DR. J. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Fortify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with VINEGAR BITTERS. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus fore-armed.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. One bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Goitre, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial Affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc. In these, as in all other constitutional Diseases, WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood.

Mechanical Diseases.—Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, are subject to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this, take a dose of WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS occasionally.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. No system of medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

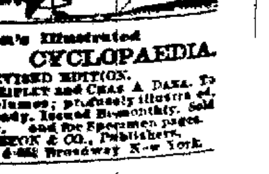
For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that improvement is soon perceptible.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco California, and cor. of Washington and Charlton Sts. N. Y. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

S Y N U—No 17

AGENTS WANTED to sell our justly celebrated Articles for Ladies' wear. Indispensable and absolutely necessary. 10,000 SOLD MONTHLY. They give comfort and satisfaction. NO FEMALE CAN DO WITHOUT THEM. Sample sent on receipt of $1.50. Send for Illustrated Circular. LE PERLE RUBBER CO., 93 Chambers Street New York.



LOVEJOY'S New Style GLASS CUTTER and PUTTY KNIFE. Cuts glass better than a diamond. Everybody should have one. Any child can use it. Sent to your address on receipt of 50 cents and stamp by ALVAN L. LOVEJOY, 229 Washington Street, Boston, Mass. Liberal discount to Storekeepers.

Appleton's Illustrated AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA. NEW REVISED EDITION. Edited by GEORGE RIPLEY and CHAS. A. DANA. To be completed in 16 volumes; profusely illustrated. Sold Five volumes now ready. Issued Bi-monthly. Sold by Subscription only. Send for Specimen pages. D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers, 549 & 551 Broadway New York.



EXTERMINATORS AND INSECT POWDER FOR Rats, Mice, Roaches, Ants, Bed-bugs, Moths, &c. HENRY, CURRAN & CO., N. Y., Sole Agents.